

A VISIT TO LONDON

DURING

THE GREAT EXHIBITION:

SHOWING THE VISITOR, AT ONE GLANCE,

WHAT TO SEE, AND HOW TO SEE IT,

AT A SMALL EXPENSE, IN SIX DAYS.

ALSO, A COMPLETE LIST OF

RAILWAY, OMNIBUS, STEAMBOAT, AND COACH FARES,
THEIR STARTING-POINTS, AND THE PLACES PASSED IN THEIR ROUTES;
THE BEST COFFEE HOUSES AND TAVERNS TO PUT UP AT, ETC.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

EXCURSIONS AROUND LONDON,

INCLUDING

KEW GARDENS, RICHMOND, HAMPTON COURT, WINDSOR,
GREENWICH, WOOLWICH, GRAVESEND, ETC.

Embellished with an Engraving.

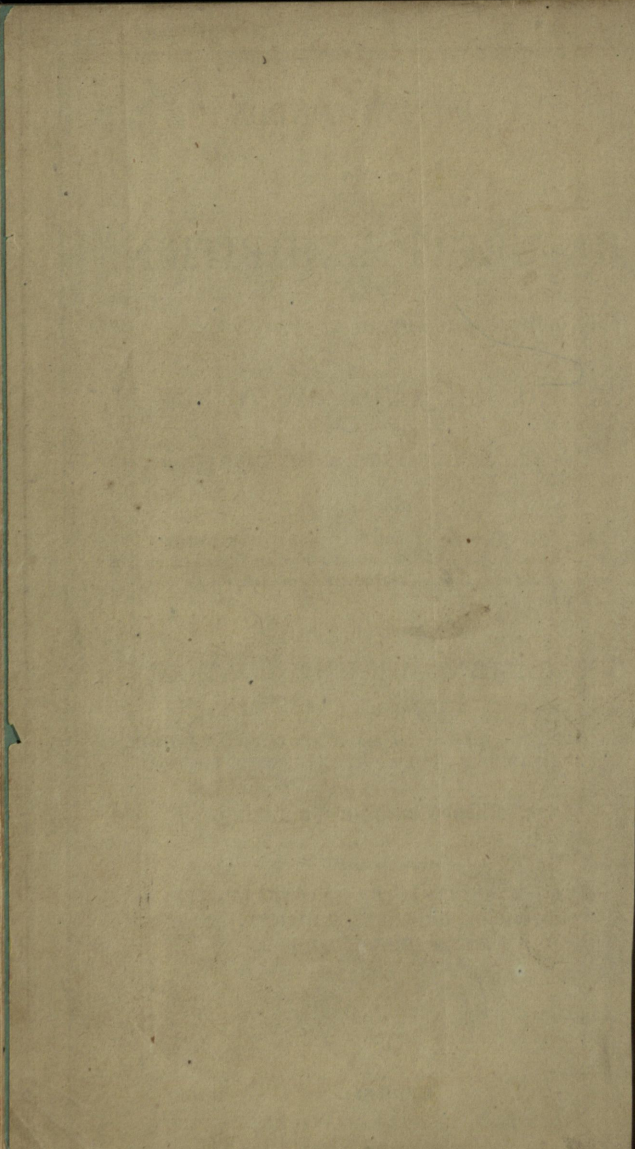
ACCOMPANIED BY

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF MR. PAXTON'S BUILDING,
THE OBJECTS TO BE EXHIBITED,
EXPENSE OF VISITING, ETC.



London:

HENRY BEAL, 3, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET.





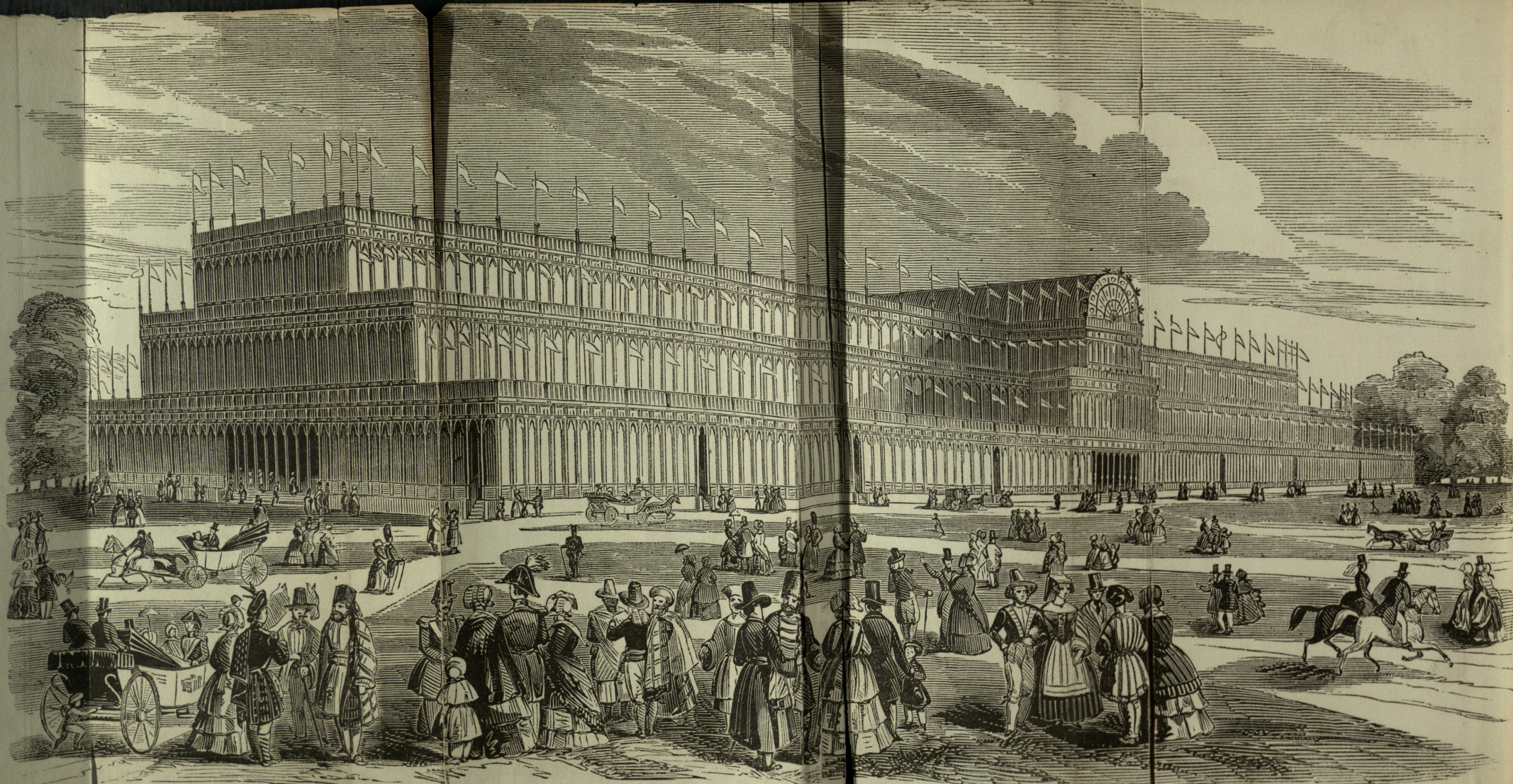
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OR,

AS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION



VIEW OF PAXTON'S PALACE OF GLASS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

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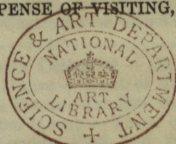
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THESE FARES, WHICH ARE THE BASIS OF THE ITINERARY,

THE BEST OF THE HOUSES AND TOWNERS OF THE CITY, AND

TO WHICH ARE ATTACHED

EXCURSIONS AROUND LONDON.

INTRODUCED

BY HENRY BEAL, ESQ., OF LONDON, AND
GEOFFREY H. BURNETT, ESQ., OF LONDON.

Embellished with an Engraving.

RECOMMENDED BY

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF MR. LAYTON'S BUILDING,

THE OBJECTS TO BE EXHIBITED,

EXHIBITS OF THE GREAT

LONDON:

HENRY BEAL & SON, LANE, FLEET STREET.

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

A CHALLENGE to the whole of the civilised world has been given by England, herself first among industrial nations. That challenge has been responded to from almost every quarter of the earth; and the gigantic building in which the Exhibition will be held, will exhibit specimens of man's ingenuity and perseverance, and of the great and wondrous gifts which nature has placed at his use, from every portion of the earth, into which a knowledge of the great event has penetrated.

The building for the Exhibition will stand on the piece of ground, on the south side of Hyde-park, between the ride known as Rotten-row, and the Knightsbridge-road; it will occupy about 18 acres of ground, and will provide, altogether, an exhibiting surface of 21 acres—that is, as it stands in the engraving. It will be 1,848 long, and will be crossed by a transept 108 feet high, inclosing a row of elm trees, and dividing the whole length into 948 feet on the one side, and 900 on the other. Glass and supports of iron comprise the entire structure, with the exception of timber for joists and flooring; and the great feature of it is, that the material will be prepared entirely away from the site and be merely put together on the ground. The columns are similar throughout, and the same may be said of each of the sash-bars, and of each pane of glass. The number of columns, varying in length from 14 feet 6 inches to 20 feet, is 3,320. There are

2,244 cast-iron girders for supporting galleries and roofs, besides 1,128 intermediate bearers or binders, 358 wrought-iron trusses for supporting the roof, 34 miles of gutters for carrying water to the columns, 202 miles of sash bars, and 900,000 superficial feet of glass. The gallery will be 24 feet wide and extend nearly a mile; and provision will be made for a large increase of galleries, if necessary. The length of table space for exhibiting will be about 8 miles.

The total cubic contents of the building will be 33,000,000 feet; and the glass alone will weigh upwards of 400 tons. The total amount of contract is £79,000, the contractor retaining the materials; and the total value of the building, if it be retained by the commission, would be £150,000.

The drainage of the roof and ventilation of the gigantic building are worthy of particular notice. The glass roof consists of a series of ridges and valleys, exactly 8 feet wide. Along the sloping sides, the water is conducted into gutters at the head of each column, whence it escapes through the columns themselves. In no instance has the water further to run than 12 feet, before it is delivered into the valleys. The whole building will be fitted with luffer boards, so placed as to exclude rain, but admit air. The roof and south side of the building will be covered with canvas, which in very hot weather may be watered, and the interior kept cool. In the transept alone there will be above 5,000 superficial feet of ventilation.

The contract was taken by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., in July last; the spot was confined by a hoarding in August, and the building will be put together and covered in by the 1st of January next.

The first castings for the iron columns were delivered on the ground on the 14th of September, having arrived the previous day at the Kensington Basin, from the foundry at Dudley. The sashes will be made in London.

The iron columns are, we understand, from a design of Mr. Barry. They consist of four raised fillets upon a circular form, and, although of great strength, have a remarkably light and elegant appearance. We may add that every precaution has been taken by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., to ensure the completion of the building within the specified time. Duplicate sets of all the drawings and models of the castings have been made, and even in the event of any contingency arising which would prevent every other party to whom portions of the castings have been given, from com-

pleting the work, it would still be quite possible for the whole of the castings to be made by the contractors themselves in their spacious foundry at Birmingham.

THE COMPETITION OF ARCHITECTS.

The responsible task of deciding upon the selection of a plan for the building was confided to a committee consisting of six members, including Mr. Barry, Sir John Burgoyne, and Mr. Cubitt.

This committee, it appears, received no less than 245 different plans. Thirty-eight of these were sent in by foreigners. The committee held twelve or fifteen sittings to consider these designs. Ultimately they selected from them seventy plans which they considered entitled "to honourable mention." Of those seventy no less than thirty were designs of foreigners. From among the seventy the committee again selected eighteen, which they reported entitled "to honorary distinction on account of their distinguished merit." Of these eighteen, one was from Dublin, four from Reading, and one from London. The remainder were all the designs of foreign architects. The committee then proceeded still further to reduce the list, and they ultimately selected two as worthy of "particular attention, as evincing the most daring and ingenious disposition and construction." These two designs were (1) from Mons. Hector Horeau, of Paris, and (2) from Messrs. Richard and Thomas Turner, of Dublin. The design of Mr. Paxton was ultimately decided upon, combining, as it does, the advantage of elegance, rapidity of erection, comparative cheapness, and great strength, with the power of extension to whatever size may be required, with but little extra outlay of time.

ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED.

The first section of the articles will comprise raw materials and produce. The next great division into which the Exhibition will be classed will be that of machinery of all kinds, illustrative of the agents brought to bear upon the products of nature, in order to bring them into a manufactured state. In this department it is that the productions of this country will bear a most important part. Our manufacturers and artisans must not, however, suppose that they will, in this department, have the field entirely to themselves. Notwithstanding the disadvantage under which France labours,

in the comparatively high price of her minerals, M. Dupin exhorts the French manufacturers to compete with us in locomotives. He also calls upon the most distinguished carriage-builders of France to send to the Exhibition their town and travelling vehicles, executed in the most finished style of comfort, elegance, and solidity. The goldsmiths and jewellers are called upon to sustain their glory; and chronometers are to be exhibited to show the state of precision to which France has brought the art. Portable guns, pistols, sabres, which combine every desirable quality—strength, precision, certainty in loading, elegance of form, goodness of temper, and taste in the ornaments, will also be exhibited. In surgical, mathematical, and musical instruments, France is also our rival; and her manufacturers are determined to exert themselves to sustain the character they have already obtained. The honourable rivalry existing between this country and France and other manufacturing countries will tend to make this section probably one of the most interesting of any in the Exhibition.

In this section will be seen all varieties of steam-engines, both for sea and land, finished with the nicety of the finest work, and displaying all the varied contrivances for modifying motion, for reversing, stopping, and governing the mighty machinery, as well as the most delicately constructed philosophical apparatus. It will include waterwheels, windmills, and all the separate parts of their mechanism; pumps, fire-engines, cranes, screw jacks, pile drivers; carriages of all kinds; all the machinery used on a railway, in a dock-yard, in a farm-yard, in a garden, and on a builder's premises; weighing, counting, and measuring machines; clocks, watches, and every description of mathematical and philosophical instruments; drawing and engraving instruments, musical instruments, surgical instruments; all kinds of locks, fire-arms, and swords; manufacturing machines of all kinds—looms which weave the cotton, and the cylinders which print the pattern upon it; the machinery for making paper and weaving silk, stockings, flannels, broadcloths, cambrics, and calicoes, brought from all parts of the world; machines which cut, stamp, press, plane, drill, bore, rivet, and punch and polish metal; all the tools used by the makers of gold, silver, and plated goods, cutlery, ironmongery, and locksmiths; machines and tools for preparing and working all kinds of stone, clays, wood, horn, bone, ivory, leather; all the machinery of mills, with all the apparatus employed by

the brewer, distiller, and chemist. In a word, every one may be able to see how cloth is made for his clothes, leather for boots, linen for shirts, silk for gowns, ribbons, and handkerchiefs; how lace is made; how a pin and needle, a button, a knife, a sheet of paper, a ball of thread, a nail, a screw, a pair of stockings are made; how a carpet is woven; how a jug, cup and saucer, and plate are turned and pressed, and the mode in which a spoon is beaten or cast. In addition to this, machinery will be exhibited in motion: the printing press will be seen in action; and every process, indeed, by which a lump of the rude metallic ore is converted into the delicate watch-spring, or into a pin or needle. Among the models of engineering structure will also be exhibited that of the Britannia-bridge, the plan of the Barge of the Nile, and the most important of the dockyards of the country.

Under the head of fabrics, spun or woven, from flax, hemp and cotton, will be exhibited articles, either plain or figured, in the loom, as well as printed and coloured, such as linen, canvas, calico, lace, bobbinet, embroidery, tambouring, and other articles of fancy work—while woven from wool and silk may be exhibited such articles as cloths, blankets, carpets, shawls, damasks, satins, velvets, poplins, tabinets, and crapes. Felted or laid fabrics, made from fur, hair, rags, fibre, and vegetable substances, will include hats, felted floorcloths, and papers of all kinds, plain and ornamental. The manufacturers in metals will display all that vast catalogue from which are furnished alike ornaments to the palace and to monarchs, and articles of utility to the cottage and its inmates. In addition to these there will be exhibited the manufactures of glass, porcelain, terra cotta, and earthenware of all kinds; of cabinet work and household furniture, and turnery from wood; baskets, mats, and matting, cordage and cables from hemp, straw plait, utensils and ornaments made from gutta percha and caoutchouc. The manufactures of animal substances, such as ivory, bone, horn, parchment, leather, shell, hair, feathers, and bristles, will be represented by such articles as handles, bookbinding, leather cases, harness, boots and shoes, brushes, and a variety of other articles, which must suggest themselves to the reader.

Not only, however, will there be an immense variety of articles of manufacture, but there will be exhibited also the most perfect specimens of all these articles, whether used for clothing, building, furniture, or human enjoyments. The best and cheapest specimens of the most useful fabrics, such

as printed calicoes, sold, perhaps, at twopence a yard, of glowing colours, exemplifying the peculiar taste of the damsels of South America, and of the emancipated negress, which our cotton printers have to gratify. Blankets; cloth from Belgium, Yorkshire, Gloucester; the fine woollen rattoes of Rampore; shawls from India, Paris, Paisley, Norwich, and other places; silks of Lyons, and the Kimkhabes of Moorshedabad; satins, linens, and damasks from Belfast and Halifax, competing against the ancient favourite sorts of Germany; and all the fanciful and wondrous productions of the looms of the east—its carpets, shawls—in which, by the way, £100,000 have, it is said, been invested for the purpose of the Exhibition—silks, crapes, muslins, brocades, in comparison with those from France, Belgium, Ireland, and England; paper in all its uses, the papier-mache from Birmingham measured by its prototype from Japan, and the Burnese black lacquered work; gold and silver plate; the Mosaic jewellery of the Delhi and Paris workmen; rings, brooches, chains, bracelets, and ornaments in every description of metal work, illustrating the skill of the chasers both of Trichinopoly and Paris; all kinds of ironmongery, grates, cutlery of every kind, and every variety of pattern, Sheffield and Germany exhibiting their best. In glass, mirrors, bottles, jugs, chandeliers, the Bohemian, the Frenchman, the Italian, and the Englishman, comparing their skill together. In china and earthenware, vessels of all kinds, and from all quarters of the globe. All kinds of cabinet work and furniture, in which we expect a great display from Paris and Hamburg; all utensils carved out of wood, horn, ivory, and bone, with the beautiful inlaid ivory work of the Malabar coast, and other parts of the East.

The fourth and last division includes those productions which tend to illustrate the taste and skill displayed in the application of human industry to the raw material in the productions of sculpture, models, and the fine arts. Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of fine arts, will be admitted into this section. The subdivision of this section includes sculpture, as a fine art, in metals, whether single or compound; in minerals, whether from marble, stones, gems, or clay, or in glass or porcelain; in woods and other vegetable substances, and in such animal substances as ivory, bone, shells, and cameos. Die sinking, intaglios, and medals form the second division; architectural decorations,

whether integral, in relief, or colour, or adventitious, as in stained glass and tapestry. The fourth division is that of mosaics or metal; the fifth, enamels or metals, china or glass; the sixth, materials and process applicable to the fine arts generally, such as fine art printing, models of architecture, and topography; and anatomy will constitute the seventh and last division.

ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS TO LONDON.

We will now glance at the various modes of obtaining accommodation and refreshment for the inner man, to be obtained with little difficulty, and on moderate terms, in almost any part of London.

If a person has plenty of money in his purse, he cannot do better than take his ease in one of the most respectable of the coach or railway inns. Of this class of houses the following are the principal:—The Belle-Sauvage, Ludgate-hill; Golden Cross, Charing-cross; Swan-with-two-Necks, Lad-lane; Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand; Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street; Bell and Crown, Holborn; Saracen's Head, Skinner-street, Snow-hill; Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street. To each of these houses is attached a coffee-room, in which the several meals are taken. The charges range, for breakfast, from 1s. to 2s. 6d.; for dinners, from 2s. to 10s.; for tea or coffee, from 1s. to 2s. 6d.; servants, from 2s. to 4s. daily.

If a person prefers a private lodging, he may take his meals at a coffee-house or dining-room, at a very moderate charge. These places of refreshment abound in London, and are of all degrees of respectability.

At most of the dining establishments a good dinner may be obtained for 1s. 6d. or 2s, consisting of meat, in some instances poultry, vegetables, bread, beer, &c. We may mention, as amongst the best of these, Hancock's, in Rupert-street, Haymarket; the European Coffee-house, in Coventry-street; Stamford Coffee-house, in Stamford-street; Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street; Punch's Tavern, corner of Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

An excellent fish dinner may be obtained at several houses in Billingsgate, the charge for which is 1s. 6d. The hours of dining are from one to four. The choicest fish in season are placed on the table, and various joints also grace the board.

At most of the humbler coffee-houses and dining-rooms, an excellent dinner, consisting (at the former) of a beef or rump steak, potatoes, bread, and coffee or tea, will not cost more than 1s.; and at the latter, a plate of meat (chosen from all kinds of joints), two or three sorts of vegetables, pudding or pie, bread, cheese, and porter, will not cost more than 1s. 3d. A good breakfast, or tea, may be obtained at the coffee-houses of this class, consisting of a rasher of ham or bacon, eggs, roll, coffee or tea, &c., for about 1s.

Most of the coffee-houses let out beds, for which a charge of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per night is made.

The coffee-houses all take in the principal morning and evening newspapers, and magazines, and many of them possess extensive libraries for the gratuitous use of their customers.

Lunch may be obtained at any of the Alton ale-houses, consisting of a couple of sandwiches and a glass of the best ale, for 6d.

To the working man who visits London, a pleasant mode of enjoying a good dinner is that of purchasing a chop or steak, and taking it to a public-house, where no charge is made for cooking; and thus an excellent and substantial dinner may be obtained, including bread, potatoes, and a pint of porter, for about 9d.

As a soup dinner may sometimes be preferred, a visit to Johnson's, Clare-court, Clare-market; or Balls's, in King Edward-street, Newgate-street, will afford considerable satisfaction. A plate is furnished for 4d. or 6d. These houses were also celebrated for their boiled beef; as also is Williams's, in the Old Bailey.

Lists of the principal houses at which refreshment may be obtained, will be found at page 55.

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE hundreds of thousands who, in 1851, will visit London for the first time, will doubtlessly not confine their curiosity to an inspection of the Palace of Industry and its gigantic collection, but will seize the opportunity of catching a glimpse of everything that is worth seeing in the vast metropolis. Without, however, some methodical course is pursued, considerable time may be lost, and, after all, many of the principal objects of interest remain unseen. This will be evident when we state that London, taken in its largest extent, but without the neighbouring villages, contains about 12,000 streets, squares, courts, &c.; 156,000 houses and public edifices; and nearly 2,000,000 people.

To obviate this difficulty, we shall divide the great city into routes, noticing every building, &c., worthy of observation, and giving all the information of interest connected with them. Charing-cross is now, (although two centuries and a half ago, within bow-shot of the open country all the way to Hampstead and Highgate,) the best central point from which to start in our explorations, and from there we will commence

ROUTE I.

Charing-cross derives its name from having been anciently a village detached from London, and from a stately cross erected there by order of Edward I., to commemorate his affection for Queen Eleanor. The cross occupied the last spot on which her body rested, in its progress to Westminster Abbey. It is situated at the junction of Whitehall, the Strand, St. Martin's-lane, and Pall-mall, and may be considered the boundary between the fashionable part of the town called the "west end," and that portion occupied by the merchant princes and their dependants, vulgarly known as the "east end." Charing-cross now presents a large open space, in conjunction with Trafalgar-square, and forms one of the finest sites possessed by any city in the

world. In the centre stands the column dedicated to Nelson, the base of which it is intended to adorn with four bronze bas-reliefs of the most important events in the hero's life. One of them, alone, representing his death, is as yet fixed. The square in which this column stands is paved with asphalte, and is ornamented with two large fountains, the water for which is supplied by steam machinery from an Artesian well, at the back of the National Gallery. This latter edifice, which stands on the north side of the square, is far from being a handsome building; and its insignificance, as a national property, is the more striking from the noble site on which it stands. The west wing is occupied by a collection of pictures presented to the nation by the late Mr. Angerstein, and several others which have since been added. Amongst them will be found some very exquisite chef d'œuvres of the old masters. It is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays to the public, from ten o'clock. The east wing is occupied by the Royal Academy, the annual exhibition of which opens in May, so that the visitors to the Industrial Exposition will be able to view the productions of some of our best living artists. A charge of one shilling is made for admission, and it is open from eight till dusk.

At the north-east corner of the square rises the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, whose fine portico is universally admired. Not many years since its spire was struck by lightning, and greatly damaged; but it is now completely restored.

On the west side of the square is the College of Physicians, a building with a fine portico, but of gloomy appearance; and at the back of this stands the Union club-house.

At the corner of the square opposite to St. Martin's Church is a statue of George IV.; fronting the Nelson monument, in Charing-cross, stands Le Sueur's statue of Charles I., the first equestrian figure erected in England; and a little to the left of the square stands the grand equestrian statue of George III., erected in 1836, by Mr. Wyatt.

Not the least curious object in Charing-cross, is Northumberland-house, the town residence of his grace of Buckingham. It stands at the south-west corner of the Strand, facing the column, and is surmounted by the figure of a lion. It was built in the reign of James I. The front possesses two entrance gates; one of them only is visible; the other being so contrived as to appear a portion of the brick wall.

Taking the street down which the statue of Nelson looks (if we may use the term), the first building of note which we arrive at, is the Admiralty. It stands on the right, and is of brick, with a double carriage entrance. It is from here that all orders respecting the navy emanate. On the top once stood the now obsolete wooden telegraph.

A little further on the same side stands the Horse Guards,

the head office of the army-department. The clock in front of the tower over the centre, is illuminated by a light thrown upon it from beneath. This building forms the principal entrance to St. James's Park.

Opposite the Horse Guards stands Whitehall Chapel. It was originally designed by Inigo Jones, for a portion of a new palace, and its ceiling was painted by Rubens. Charles I. passed to the scaffold through one of the windows.

At the back of the chapel is a fine bronze statue of James II. by Gibbons. It is worth a passing glance.

Just beyond this statue lie the Privy Gardens. The houses are occupied by some of the highest of our nobility. In the house in the centre, on which hangs a hatchment bearing the arms of Sir R. Peel, and the motto "Industria," that lamented baronet expired. The mansion surrounded by iron railings, with a carriage drive leading from the entrance, is the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Here we again pass out into Whitehall, and find ourselves opposite the Treasury, a splendid new building erected by the late Sir J. Soane. The site once held a palace belonging to Cardinal Wolsey. Here the business of the Home Office, (once in Downing-street), the Board of Trade, and the Privy Council, is now carried on. The Treasury forms the corner of Downing-street, in which we need scarcely remind our readers that the cabinet ministers and chief officers of state once found a home. It is a dull, wretched-looking street, and the last place in London, in which any one would have thought of looking for them.

Passing down Parliament-street, the widest of the two that present themselves, we come, on the left, upon Bridge-street, leading to Westminster Bridge, which we will just glance at before we proceed to get a glimpse of the Houses of Parliament, for that is all we shall be permitted to do, unless we have tickets, which are very difficult to obtain.

The bridge joins Westminster and Lambeth together. It was from the design of Labelli, a Swiss architect, and was finished in 1750. It is 1,223 feet long, and has fifteen arches, the centre one of which is seventy-six feet span. A few years ago, it was found that, in consequence of the deficient foundation given to the piers, the bridge was sinking rapidly, being unable to bear the superincumbent weight. In some slight degree to remedy this, the roadway has been sunk some feet, and the material removed; as also has the stone parapet, on each side of the bridge, with the cumbrous recesses which once disfigured it. Even now the bridge is far from safe, and a new one is in contemplation. A fine view of the river front of the new Houses of Parliament is to be obtained from the bridge.

Retracing our steps down Bridge-street, we turn to the left,

and immediately opposite is the church of St. Margaret, in the railed space around which stands a statue of George Canning. In the church lie the remains of Caxton, the father of printing.

On the opposite side of the way is a large square space, called New Palace Yard, in which stands Westminster Hall. This hall, which is built in the Gothic style, is 380 feet long, 72 broad, and from 90 to 100 feet high. It was erected by William Rufus in 1098, for a banqueting room to the ancient palace at Westminster; but is now used as the head seat of law. Parliaments have occasionally met within its walls, and it was here that Charles I. was sentenced. The several courts of law are ranged on the west side, their names being painted over them. These courts are open to the public only during the transaction of business.

The new Houses of Parliament, which lie at the back and east side of Westminster Hall, will form one of the finest piles in the world, when finished. They are from the design of Mr. Barry, and occupy a space of about six acres, exclusive of Westminster Hall, and the several courts of law. The eastern front, which looks on to the river, is 870 feet long; the southern front is 340 feet in length; the western, 410; and the northern, comprising Westminster Hall, 300 feet. The western front will boast of an arched entrance, one of the finest in England. Arrangements, we trust, will be made by the authorities so that these buildings may be seen, during the term of the Great Exhibition, by means of tickets.

The former House of Lords was occupied up to last session, by the House of Commons, and can be seen by the payment of a fee of one shilling to the attendants.

Immediately opposite the present entrances to the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster. It is supposed to owe its origin to Sebert, King of Essex, who, having been baptised about the year 605, immediately afterwards, to give proof of the sincerity of his conversion, built a church here, and dedicated it to St. Peter. After his death, it fell into decay, but was restored by the celebrated Offa, King of Mercia, and was again almost destroyed in the course of the Danish invasions. King Edward the Confessor raised it to the consequence it has ever since maintained. The structure raised by the Confessor (the first English church built in the form of a cross) remained untouched until the reign of Henry III., when that king, finding the eastern portion much decayed, took it down, and began to rebuild it in a style of greater magnificence than before. He did not live to finish it, and it was not completed until the reign of Henry VII., who added the chapel called by his name, and which is celebrated for its elegance and richness of ornament. Henry VII.'s chapel forms the extreme eastern end of the cathe-

dral, and may be distinguished by its rich sculptured decoration. As we have said, what may properly be called the church, is in the form of a cross; but its eastern end is surrounded by chapels, of which there were formerly fourteen—there are still twelve. Within the walls, the Abbey is 360 feet long, the nave 72 feet broad, the length across the transept is 195 feet. Henry VII.'s chapel is 99 feet in length, 26 feet in breadth, and 54 feet in height. In the front elevation of the north transept, is the admirable *rose*, or St. Catherine-wheel window. It forms a circle of 32 feet in diameter. There is a similar window, more elaborate in its tracery, in the south transept.

The principal alterations or repairs in the Abbey since the time of Henry VII., were made by Sir Christopher Wren, who raised the western towers, until then of equal height, to the same elevation.

In the centre of Henry VII.'s Chapel, is the tomb of the founder, and his wife Elizabeth, according to Lord Bacon, "one of the stateliest and daintiest in Europe." The will of this monarch is preserved in the Chapter-house. In the Duke of Buckingham's Chapel there is an effigy in wax, in ducal robes. The Chapel of Edward the Confessor contains the remains of the royal founder, encircled by the ashes of some of the greatest of England's kings. In this chapel stands the Coronation Chair, enclosed within the framework of which is the far-famed stone, brought from Scone, in Scotland, by Edward I., on which the Scottish kings were crowned. The identity of this stone, however, has been disputed. The Abbey being the coronation place of the Kings of England for ages, is a feature of peculiar interest.

There is a curious legend attached to a chamber in the Abbey, called the Jerusalem Chamber. It having been prophesied that Henry IV. should die at Jerusalem, that king was seized with a fit while worshipping at the shrine of St. Edward, and conveyed into the Jerusalem Chamber, where he died.

In Poet's Corner, which is reached by passing round the southern side of Henry VII.'s Chapel, and which is the usual entrance for visitors, monuments erected to our greatest and most revered poets will be found. Here Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, has his memorial; Milton, "whose mind pierced into the region of invisibles;" Shakspeare, whose empire was man; Butler, the quaint and witty; "rare" Ben Jonson, Dryden, Cowley, Phillips, Spencer, Prior, Thompson, Rowe, Gay, Goldsmith, Addison, and Watts, with Handel and Garrick. There are also, in different parts of the Abbey, statues of the Earl of Chatham, Gen. Wolfe, Pitt, Fox, &c.

The cloisters of the Abbey, which are on the south side of the church, and remain nearly entire, are worth visiting, as giving a graphic idea of monastic seclusion.

Divine service is held in the Abbey between ten and eleven in the morning, and three and four in the afternoon. At all other hours, from nine till dusk, all that is worth seeing may be visited. No charge is made for admission at Poet's Corner, but a fee of sixpence each person is payable for admission to the private chapels.

On leaving the Abbey, we return to the end of Bridge-street, and wend our way down Great George-street, which runs in a line, westward, and leads us through a pair of iron gates into St. James's Park.

This park was originally pleasure grounds to St. James's Palace; the beautiful enclosure was laid out by George IV., to whom we are indebted for certainly the greatest ornament of which the metropolis can boast. Some very rare aquatic fowls will be noticed on the artificial water; and it will be observed that the botanic and vulgar names of all the trees and shrubs are given on a label at the foot of each. The gates of this enclosure are open from seven till sunset; the gates at Buckingham Palace and the Stable-yard, all night.

The road in a line with the entrance from Great George-street is called the Birdcage-walk, at the further end of which stands the Wellington Barracks, occupied by a battalion of the household troops.

At the western-end of the park stands Buckingham Palace. The greater part of the present building was erected by George IV., but the front has lately been added. Within a few feet of the centre of the new front, the celebrated marble arch used to stand. It was taken down in September, last. The private apartments are in the right wing, and the chapels, kitchens, &c., in the left. The state apartments look on the extensive garden at the back.

Pursuing our route along the road which skirts the north-side of the Palace gardens, and flanks the Green Park, and which is called Constitution-hill (the scene of several attempts on her Majesty's life), we at length reach a triumphal arch, forming the entrance to Hyde Park-corner. A colossal equestrian figure of the Duke of Wellington surmounts the arch. The statue is twenty-seven feet high, weighs forty tons, and is the work of Mr. Wyatt.

To the right, and at the corner of Grosvenor-place, stands St. George's Hospital, founded in 1732. This Hospital contains 400 beds, and has accommodation for 160 students. A good museum is attached to the Hospital.

On the opposite side is the elegant Ionic screen which forms the principal entrance to Hyde Park. At the immediate right of the screen stands Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington.

Hyde Park contains about 395 acres, and has eight en-

trances. It derives its name from once belonging to the ancient manor of Hilda, the property of the monastery of St. Peter, at Westminster.

Entering the park, the first object that strikes the eye is Westmacott's colossal statue of Achilles, erected by the "Ladies of England," in honour of the Iron Duke and his army for their victories on the continent. It stands on a pedestal of granite, is twenty feet high, and thirty tons weight, and the metal is composed of cannon taken at Salamanca, Toulouse, and Vittoria.

To the left of the entrance is the ride called Rotten-row. Here, in the fashionable season, hundreds—sometimes thousands—of the elite of English society, congregate for equestrian exercise. To the left of Rotten-row stands the building of the GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Serpentine River runs through Kensington Gardens and the park, from west to east. It has a pretty artificial cataract at the eastern extremity; and a cistern has lately been erected near its foot, where visitors are furnished with glasses for the purpose of refreshing themselves with the beautiful spring water. On the banks of the Serpentine are numerous pleasure-boats, which are let out by the hour, at a very reasonable charge. A pleasant hour may be spent in this way, as a bridge across the Serpentine divides the park from the gardens, underneath which the boats pass into the most beautiful scenery, the trees overhanging the banks, and the verdant lawns spreading down to the water-side.

Bathing is allowed in the Serpentine from six till eight in the morning, and after seven in the evening, Sundays excepted. Strangers should be particular in following the directions on the boards placed for the purpose, as several parts of the shore are very dangerous.

Not many yards from the end of Rotten-row, is an entrance to Kensington Gardens, which are about three miles in circumference, and full of beautiful walks, fish-ponds, groves, and arbours. The palace, which stands on the western-side of the gardens, is the town residence of her Majesty's mother, the Duchess of Kent. The palace may be viewed on payment of a small fee to the housekeeper.

We leave the gardens by the north-eastern gate, and avoiding the dusty ride which skirts the northern boundary of the park, cross the green sward in the centre, passing the powder-magazine on our right, and so back to the entrance at Hyde Park corner. Park-lane and its neighbourhood, the residence of the principal of our nobility, lie on the east-side of the park, as also does the celebrated Grosvenor-square. Just to the left of the arch at the top of Constitution-hill is an entrance to the Green Park, which has no feature worthy of notice, save that it

is a fine place for promenades. We pass through this park into what is called the Mall, which is a magnificent walk, shaded by several rows of trees, and extending from Buckingham Palace to Spring-gardens.

At the south-east corner of the Green Park is Sutherland House, formerly the town-residence of the late Duke of York, but now belonging to the Sutherland family.

Marlborough House is the next feature of interest. It was the residence of the late Queen Dowager, but, having been voted by the House of Commons, during the session of 1850, to the Prince of Wales, her Majesty has consented to allow the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon to the country, to find a temporary home here. The gallery is open to the public, the first four days of the week, from ten till dusk. Passing St. James's-Palace—a large red brick building, which belongs to another day's route—we reach the high range of mansions, fronted by a noble terrace, called Carlton-gardens, which occupy the site of old Carlton House.

There is a noble parade in front of the Horse Guards, on which a foot-guards' band plays every morning between ten and eleven. Several curious pieces of foreign ordnance, the trophies of victories by British arms, ornament this part of the park. To the right of the Horse Guards, stands her Majesty's State-paper Office.

We leave the park by the York-gate, where stands the monument erected to the late Duke of York. It is a plain pillar, of pale red granite, 150 feet high, and the statue is of bronze. The summit may be visited on payment of 6d.

Waterloo-place now opens before us, running up towards Regent's-circus. The first club-houses we meet are the Athenæum on the left, and the United Service on the right, both of them noble buildings.

Adjoining the Athenæum, in Pall-mall, is the Travellers' and the Reform club-houses, both unique in their way. Club-houses now appear in every direction, and add greatly to the beauty of this part of the town. There are, we believe, about forty of these buildings within a short distance of each other.

The Ordnance Office, once the residence of a Duke of Buckingham, is on the right side of Pall-mall, as we progress westward, and nearly opposite this is the entrance to St. James's-square. The British Institution, an exhibition of the works of living artists, and which is open in the spring, is also nearly opposite the Ordnance Office. The charge for admission is 1s.

After passing Marlborough-house, which we have already noticed, we reach St. James's Palace, where the royal levees and drawing-rooms are held. The interior accommodation for state purposes, notwithstanding the mean appearance of the exterior, is very ample, and even magnificent. A band plays in

the court yard every morning at a quarter to eleven, during the time the troops on duty are being relieved.

Opposite the tower entrance of the palace is St. James's-street, leading out of which is King-street, where the celebrated Willis's Rooms, or Almack's, is situated; and in this street also stands the St. James's Theatre, erected by Mr. Braham, for the production of English operas. It is now almost solely devoted to French performances.

At the top of St. James's-street runs Piccadilly. We turn to the right, and on the north side of the street is the entrance to Burlington-arcade, adjoining Devonshire house. Immediately opposite is the celebrated exhibition rooms, called the Egyptian Hall, which may be easily recognised by its characteristic appearance.

Passing the top of Waterloo-place, down which we glance with admiration at the noble rows of houses, we reach the Haymarket, at the bottom of which, on the right, stands her Majesty's Theatre, where the Italian opera is performed. The house is the largest in London; it has five tiers of boxes, and will hold about three thousand persons. Visitors are only admitted in proper evening costume. The Haymarket Theatre stands nearly opposite. Turning into Pall-mall, we find ourselves in sight of Charing-cross, and at the termination of our first day's route, in time sufficient for a visit to one of the theatres in the evening.

ROUTE II.

Again starting from Charing-cross, we now pass up St. Martin's-lane, glance at the St. George's Barracks at the end of Hemming's-row, look down Long Acre, celebrated for its coach manufactories, and pass through Cranbourn-street (late alley), notorious for its bonnets and female touters, into Leicester-square, the gathering-place of the foreigners who seek a refuge in England from political dangers, and of the excursionists from the French capital.

Turning up Prince's-street, which runs northward on leaving the square, we soon reach Oxford-street, which runs for more than a mile, from Tottenham-court-road to the Edgeware-road. We will proceed down Oxford-street westward from the former place, glancing at the objects of interest in the neighbourhood as we go along. Soho-square is reached by means of Charles-street on the left. This square is one of the oldest in London, and has a statue of Charles II. in the centre, in whose reign it was built. A bazaar stands in one corner of the square, for the sale of fancy articles, which is a place of fashionable resort.

Middlesex Hospital stands at the bottom of Berner's-street, a little higher up in Oxford-street, to the right.

On the left is the Pantheon; and on the opposite side of the

street stands the Princess's Theatre. Oxford Market is a little to the left. We now pass Regent-street on the left. Regent-street North is a continuation of the latter street, leading through Portland-place to the Regent's Park. In Regent-street North, stands the Polytechnic Institution, an exhibition well worthy of a visit, as it contains almost everything worth seeing in the arts and sciences. A diving-bell is constantly at work; model machinery in motion; scientific lectures are delivered daily; and there are dissolving views, and good music.

After passing Regent-street, Cavendish-square is on the right, Hanover-square on the left, with the fashionable St. George's church, and the Royal Academy of Music.

Then comes New Bond-street, which has so risen in public estimation, as almost entirely to eclipse Old Bond-street, and to monopolise both its fashion and trade.

Berkeley and Grosvenor-squares now lie to the left; and a little further westward, Manchester, Portman, Montagu, and Bryanstone-squares, to the right.

Madame Tussaud's celebrated collection of wax figures is to be seen at the bazaar in King-street, leading out of Portman-square. Adjacent to the latter place stand the Portman Barracks.

On reaching the end of Oxford-street, which terminates at the north-east corner of Hyde Park, and joins the road to Bayswater, Notting-hall, Uxbridge, &c., we turn down the Edgware-road, to the left of which stands the terminus of the Great Western Railway. We reach the New-road, a very pleasant one, which runs from here to King's-cross, a distance of two miles, and forms a direct communication from the west-end to the city. Marylebone Church is its only remarkable feature, till we reach the principal entrance of the Regent's Park, opposite Park-crescent, leading into Portland-place.

The Regent's Park, so named in honour of George IV. while Prince Regent, embraces about 360 acres of ground, round the whole of which is a beautiful drive, adorned with elegant villas and mansions, many of them of great magnificence. The Royal Botanic Gardens, which are laid out in the form of a circle, are in the southern part of the park, surrounded also by a carriage drive.

A large portion of the park, on the northern extremity, is occupied by the Royal Zoological Society, which was formed in 1825, and possesses one of the finest collections of animals in the world; as also a well stocked museum, illustrative of natural history. The collection has lately been enriched by the addition of a hippopotamus, from the Nile. It also boasts of several fine giraffes, elephants, lions, tigers, &c. The grounds are very picturesquely laid out.

A few houses on the right, after passing through the entrance

of the park, from the New-road, is the Diorama, consisting of an exhibition of paintings, introducing remarkable effects of light and shade, storm and sunshine.

A short distance further, on the same side, is a large circular building, with a gallery around the summit. This is the Colosseum. Its principal feature is a grand panoramic view of the city of Paris by moonlight, as seen from the car of a balloon, which, if the visit be paid by night, is so admirably painted and arranged, that on stepping on to the gallery representing the car, it is difficult to persuade oneself that it is not reality. The painting covers forty-six thousand square feet of canvas. If the visitor is not inclined to take the trouble to mount the staircase to the top, he may avail himself of what is called the ascending chamber, by which means he is raised to the top without moving from his chair. There are other numerous attractions, which it is not necessary to mention here.

The Almshouses of St. Katherine form a very beautiful ornament to the park. In the chapel, a beautiful specimen of modern gothic building, are the pulpit, monuments, &c., which originally stood in the ancient hospital of the same name, near the Tower, pulled down to make way for St. Katherine's Dock. The institution is collegiate, and accommodates a certain number of brethren and sisters.

If we walk through Cumberland-gate, a turn to the right will bring us close to the fine barracks occupied either by the Royal Horse Guards Blue, or by the Royal Life-Guards.

Continuing our walk to the northern side of the park, we reach an elegant Suspension-bridge, across the Regent's Canal, and gain the Primrose-hill-road. Here a footpath across the fields, passing the new Public Gymnasium to the right, brings us to the far-famed Primrose Hill, from which one of the most remarkable views, perhaps, in the world, may be obtained. Stretching away at its foot lies the vast sea of bricks, mortar, and smoke, comprising the metropolis. The view spreads away right and left for miles, the distant Surrey hills forming the background, and the giant St. Paul's rising dimly like a spectre from the huge mass of smoke that hangs densely over all. Looking towards the extreme north, the little village of Highgate is seen, with its church peeping from the trees on the summit of the high hill on which it stands, and the monuments and gravestones of its beautiful cemetery shining in the sunlight. To the left of this is the dark foliage of Caen Wood, the seat of Lord Mansfield. Slightly to the left, again, of this, is the village of Hampstead; and crowning the summit of a lofty and distant hill, in the north-west, may be seen the spire of Harrow Church. At the foot of the hill, to the north, is Chalk Farm, a celebrated tavern and tea-gardens, famed as being the meeting-place of duellists in times gone by. To the right of this lie the

vast warehouses of the Birmingham Railway, covering some acres of ground.

Returning to the New-road by the same route as that by which we left it, and proceeding cityward, we now leave Fitzroy-square to the right, and gain Tottenham-court-road. The only mention that this road requires is, that it joins Oxford-street and Holborn with the New-road. It possesses in itself no features of interest.

Still going east, we come in sight of the London University, which stands in Gower-street, to the right of the New-road. It was founded in 1826, for the education of youth. It has the power of conferring degrees, except in divinity. The interior can be visited by applying at the lodge.

The road here runs through Euston-square, at the back of the northern side of which is the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway. It is well worth while to step out of the way to inspect it.

To the right is New St. Pancras Church, a light and very elegant structure, in the Grecian style.

A quarter of a mile further on, we come to an open space where five cross-roads meet, and which is called King's-cross, originally Battle-bridge. The terminus of the Great Northern Railway is situated on this spot. The first to the left is the Old St. Pancras-road, leading through Camden or Kentish Towns to Hampstead. The second is Maiden-lane, leading directly past Copenhagen House, a celebrated tea-garden and racket-ground, to the top of Highgate-hill and Tunnel. The road in a line with the New-road is that leading up Pentonville-hill, to the Angel, at Islington. On the left of the latter road, just beyond King's-cross, is the New Chalk-road, leading to Holloway and Highgate. The Caledonian Asylum, or school for children of poor Scotchmen, stands about a mile up this road. Running away at an angle to the New-road, to the right, is Gray's-inn-lane, which leads direct into Holborn, and is about a mile and a quarter long. This road we will follow to its termination.

The first noticeable building we meet is that of Messrs. Cubitt, the builders, a place of immense extent, and worthy of notice. The Free Hospital stands next to it, and was originally the barracks of the Light Horse Volunteers. The hospital receives patients in every class of disease without any letter of introduction. Next is the Welsh School, and next to this again stands the New Church of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

The first street beyond this is Calthorpe-street, of notorious memory, being the place where the policeman was killed in a political disturbance some years ago. At the back of this stands Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

A wide street on the west side of Gray's-inn-lane, opposite to

Calthorpe-street, leads to the Foundling Hospital. Great numbers of persons visit the chapel on a Sunday, where there is some good singing; a small fee is expected from each visitor.

We now pass onward until we reach Old Gray's Inn on our right, through which we enter Holborn. On the left side of the street, now going westward, a narrow passage leads to Lincoln's-inn-fields. On the eastern side is Lincoln's Inn, one of the principal inns of court. It takes its name from Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, to whom the ground was granted. The inn front is in Chancery-lane. The new and splendid hall seen from the square has but recently been erected. The old chapel in the inn was erected by Inigo Jones.

The square of Lincoln's-inn-fields is said to be the same in extent as the base of the great Pyramid of Egypt.

On the north side of the square stands the Museum of Sir John Soane. A sarcophagus of alabaster, upwards of 3,400 years old, is one of the great features of the museum. During the greater part of the period of the Industrial Exhibition, admission can be had by gratuitous tickets obtained of the curator of the museum, on Thursdays and Fridays.

The Royal College of Surgeons is on the south side of the square, and is marked by a neat portico, in the Ionic order. Any member of the college will give a respectable person an order of admission. During the period of the Great Exhibition admission can be obtained by leaving the name of the party desirous of inspection. Among the curiosities of the place is the embalmed body of the wife of Van Butchell, the surgical quack, skeletons of giants and dwarfs, and numberless specimens of the wonders and vagaries of nature.

On the south of Lincoln's-inn-fields is the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in Portugal-street, and to the south-west is Clare-market.

Passing out of the fields by the north-west corner, we again enter Holborn, by Little Queen-street. Bloomsbury, Russell, Bedford, and numerous other Squares, stretch away to the right, as we proceed westward.

At the top of Holborn is Drury-lane, in which stands Drury-lane Theatre. This theatre holds the royal patent. It was erected in 1812 (the former building having been destroyed by fire), by Mr. Wyatt. Statues of Shakspeare, David Garrick, and Kean, adorn the vestibule of the principal entrance. The theatre, when full, at the present prices, will hold about £700.

To the right is Museum-street, leading to Great Russell-street, in which is the British Museum. This national building will be open during the Exhibition on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten till seven o'clock. The old building was originally the residence of the Duke of Montague; but little of it now remains, the red brick screen which skirted Great Russell-street having been pulled down, and allowing a fine

view of the noble new front and portico. The Museum was established by an act of the legislature, in 1753, in accordance with the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who left his museum, which had cost him £50,000, to the nation, on condition that Parliament should pay £20,000 to his executors, and furnish a place for its exhibition. It is unnecessary to enter into details, as a catalogue of its vast contents may be obtained for one shilling. Amongst the curiosities of the place we may mention the valuable collection of animals of all kinds, the remains of Roman and Grecian sculpture, the relics from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the celebrated marbles, brought by Lord Elgin from Athens, and known by his name. The Library presented by George IV. is located in a magnificent room, with ranges of marble pillars on each side. There are numerous reading-rooms, permission to visit which must be obtained from the head librarian. By the hour we have got through the Museum, be our progress ever so rapid, it will be time to close our route; and after refreshing exhausted nature, prepare to spend a rational evening at the Polytechnic Institution, for instance.

ROUTE III.

Our route, commencing as usual from Charing Cross, is now along the Strand. The first turning to the right is New Hungerford Market, for the sale of fish, meat, poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c. It occupies the site of the old market, which stood on that of the ancient mansion of Sir E. Hungerford.

From the river-front of the market, springs the Suspension Bridge, which connects the west-end with Lambeth. A toll of one halfpenny is exacted for permission to cross it. A Steam-boat pier is connected with the bridge, to which passengers have access free of charge.

Just past the market, on the same side of the Strand, is the Lowther Bazaar, a place for the sale of fancy articles.

On the opposite side of the Strand is the entrance to the Lowther Arcade, with its ranges of handsome shops, its piles of fancy goods of all descriptions, and its crowds of well-dressed loungers. It is 245 feet in length, and its roof is very beautiful. At the western end of this, is the Adelaide Gallery, once containing an exhibition similar to that of the Polytechnic, but now open as a casino, and as a repository of curiosities.

Further on, on the left of the Strand, is the Adelphi Theatre, a very favourite place of amusement. Opposite this is John-street, leading to the Adelphi, a range of buildings, with a river frontage and terrace. It was built by four brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, and from this circumstance takes its name. In the Adelphi stands the Repository of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, founded in 1754. The admission is free.

To the north of the Strand, past the Adelphi Theatre, is Covent-garden Market. The present building was erected by the late Duke of Bedford. It is entirely devoted to the sale of fruit, vegetables, and flowers.

At the north-east corner of the market stands Covent-garden Theatre, which was built in 1809, on the site of the old theatre, which, like that of Drury-lane, had been previously destroyed by fire. This is also a patent theatre. Italian operas and ballets are played here, and it is consequently styled the Royal Italian Opera-house. The theatre was entirely reconstructed, and magnificently decorated, prior to its occupation by the Italian company.

A short distance past the street leading to Covent-garden, on the left side of the Strand, is Exeter Hall, a building used chiefly for public meetings, monster concerts, and committee-rooms. There is a Greek inscription over the entrance, "The Loving Brethren." The grand hall will contain about four thousand persons, and is 106 feet long by 76 feet wide.

Just beyond Exeter Hall is the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews. It is the most exquisitely fitted up theatre in London. It stands on the site of the former theatre, which was destroyed by fire in 1829. Its principal entrance is in Wellington-street, opposite the magnificent printing-office of the "Morning Post."

Fronting the entrance of the Lyceum, in the Strand, is a turning that leads to all that remains of the ancient palace of Savoy, built by the Earl of Savoy, in 1245. The sole relic of the palace is the ancient chapel, which, however, is in excellent preservation.

We now come to the turning leading to Waterloo Bridge, on to which we proceed to take a view of the river. This noble structure, which was opened on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in 1817, was commenced in 1811, and was completed under the superintendence of Mr. Dodd, and Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Rennie. The entire length of the bridge is 2,456 feet, including the causeways on each side, and its breadth, in the traffic part, 42 feet. It has nine elliptical arches of 120 feet span, and 35 feet high, which are supported on piers 20 feet wide. A toll of one halfpenny is payable by each foot-passenger, but it is far from being a profitable speculation to the company to which it belongs. This bridge may be said to be one of the greatest ornaments which London possesses.

In a line with the approach to Waterloo-bridge, is Bow-street, in which is situated the principal entrance to Covent Garden Theatre, and the chief office of the Metropolitan Police.

A little to the east of Waterloo-bridge, in the Strand, is Somerset House. It is a very noble building, possessing a

magnificent terrace, fronting the Thames. It was originally, in the 16th century, the palace of the Protector Somerset, and Elizabeth and other queens have since held their courts here. The present structure was built by Sir W. Chambers, in 1776, for the transaction of the government business. The offices of the Navy Pay, Stamps and Taxes, Poor-law commission, Legacy Duty, &c., are situated in the building. The east-wing is devoted to King's College, a chartered institution for the education of youth, in which theological instruction is given. It was completed only as late as 1833, and was built by Sir Robt. Smyrke. In the centre of the quadrangle is a statue of George III., by Bacon, with a figure of the Thames at his feet. This statue was erected to commemorate his recovery, in 1789.

Passing again along the Strand, and glancing first at the church of St. Mary-le-Strand (opposite to which is the little Strand Theatre), and then at St. Clement's Church (behind which is the inn of that name), we come to Temple-bar, the only gate now standing which originally gave entrance to the city. The gate was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Even at the present time, when the Queen goes to visit the city, it is closed against her until certain forms are gone through.

On the left, in Fleet-street, immediately through Temple-bar, is the entrance to the Temple, a place occupied by lawyers and law-students, and consisting of streets, passages, squares, courts, &c. It is a very ancient place, and was originally occupied by the Knights Templars, the tombs of several of whom are to be seen in the chapel. The latter is a very fine architectural building, and is built on the model of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. The Temple-gardens, which skirt the river, are beautifully laid out and very pleasant. Two societies, those of the Inner and Middle Temple, occupy these buildings, which are very extensive, extending from Whitefriars to Essex-street in the Strand.

On the north-side of Fleet-street, past Chancery-lane, is the new church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. The statue of Queen Elizabeth, seen in a niche on the right of the front, originally decorated the old edifice.

At the bottom of Fleet-street, we turn to the right to reach Blackfriars-bridge, through Bridge-street and Chatham-place. To the left is Farringdon-street, and Farringdon-market, with the remains of the old Fleet prison.

At the entrance to Farringdon-street is a plain granite obelisk, erected to the memory of the celebrated John Wilks; and facing it is another to the memory of the equally well-known Alderman Waithman.

Blackfriars Bridge presents one of the finest views of London to be had from any point of the river. To the north-east rises St. Paul's, to the right of that the monument on Fish-street-

hill, and beyond that the Tower of London. To the eastward, Southwark and London Bridges are to be seen; to the westward, those of Waterloo, Hungerford, and Westminster, with the Houses of Parliament in the distance, some thirty or forty churches, and an immense range of buildings on both sides of the river. This bridge was built about 1760, and underwent a thorough repair in 1841, at a great expense. Its length is 995 feet, and its breadth 42. It has nine arches, of which the central one is 100 feet in width. Notwithstanding the immense sums laid out on its repair in 1841, it sunk in the centre so rapidly during the summer of 1850, that great fears were entertained for its safety, and a number of workmen have been for some months employed in endeavouring to secure it.

We now ascend Ludgate-hill, till we come to the Old Bailey, in which stands the Sessions-house, known by the same name. In the Old Bailey are three courts, the old, the new, and the middle, in which prisoners are tried for criminal offences—the more serious cases being heard in the old court. The sessions are held once in every month, when strangers are admitted to the galleries on the payment of a small fee.

Adjoining the Old Bailey is the prison of Newgate, in front of which is the governor's house. The present edifice, which bears every appearance of the greatest security, was erected in 1777; it was partially burnt in the riots of 1780. Admittance can be obtained only by means of an order from the sheriffs or the governor.

Opposite is St. Sepulchre's Church, the death bell of which is tolled on the morning of executions. The street in front of it leads to what was once Holborn Bridge, the site of which is marked by a deep hollow, out of which runs the notorious Field-lane; Hatton-garden—once the site of a splendid mansion and grounds; and Ely-place, the ground of which was formerly a pleasure garden, belonging to the Bishop of Ely.

Going northward past St. Sepulchre's Church, leaving Newgate Market to the right, we glance at the Giltspur-street Compter, the best arranged of all the London prisons; and enter West Smithfield, the great cattle market of the metropolis, and the largest, from the number of cattle exhibited weekly, in Europe. The market-days are Mondays and Fridays, for cattle and sheep, and Friday afternoons for horses. There is a fair held here once a year, under a charter granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew, which stands in the centre of the market; but it has so degenerated that in September last it only consisted of two or three toy and gingerbread stalls.

On the south-east side of the square stands the Hospital of St. Bartholomew. This hospital was founded in 1102, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew, its first prior; but the present building was erected as late as 1730. It is for the reception of

persons who meet with accidents ; but other patients are received on presenting a letter of introduction. It is also one of the first schools for medical students. There are several paintings by Hogarth on the grand staircase.

A passage through the quadrangle of the hospital, leads to Christ's Hospital, which we will glance at before proceeding northward.

The ground on which Christ's Hospital stands was in ancient times the site of a monastery of Grey Friars, which, at the time of the Reformation, was made over, with the hospital of St. Bartholomew, by Henry to the mayor and commonalty of London, for the relief of the poor. The monastery of Grey Friars was then dedicated to the maintenance and education of orphan children. The character of the inmates (about 1,500 in number) is now, however, far different, the greater part of them being the children of people well-to-do in the world. The society also possesses a large school at Hereford, and there are seven exhibitions at Cambridge, and one at Oxford belonging to the hospital. The southern and principal front of the present building, which is only of comparatively recent erection, is seen through an iron railing in Newgate-street.

Making our way now across Smithfield, we will seek the Charter-house, one of the principal foundation schools in London, formerly belonging to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. It lies to the north-east of the market, and occupies the site of a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1370. In 1611, Mr. Sutton, a rich merchant, purchased it from the Earl of Suffolk, into the possession of whose family it had fallen after the dissolution of the monasteries, for £13,000. Mr. Sutton established it as a charitable foundation, and endowed it with lands of the value of £4,500 per annum. The foundation now consists (besides officers) of forty-four boys and eighty decayed gentlemen or merchants, who receive a pension of £14 per annum, besides other privileges.

At the north end of St. John's-lane, leading from St. John's-street, stands St. John's Gate, the only remains of what was once the Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. To the north of this is Clerkenwell Prison, adjacent to which may be perceived Hicks's Hall, at which the Clerkenwell Sessions are held. Progressing northwards up St. John's-street, we come to Sadler's Wells Theatre, one of the oldest and most popular places of amusement around London. It is now and has been for some time under the management of Mr. Phelps, who has succeeded in producing the legitimate drama in a very praiseworthy style. Grimaldi, the clown, made this place extremely popular for comic pantomime. The Drydens for some time resided in a little cottage but lately removed, which stood in the ground attached to the theatre.

The New River, brought some miles to London in an artificial canal, by Sir H. Middleton, runs on one side of the theatre.

St. John's-street terminates at the Angel, at Islington, as do the City-road, the New-road, leading westward, and Goswell-street-road, leading to the Post-office.

We will return by the latter, through Aldersgate-street, and wind up our day's route by visiting the New Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The first stone of this building was laid in May, 1824, and it was completed on the 23rd of September, 1829. The front is composed of three porticos of the Ionic order, and the whole building is composed of Portland stone. It is about 389 feet long, 130 feet wide, and 64 feet high. The grand public hall is about 80 feet long by about 62 feet wide. Entering from the principal front, the offices on the right hand are appropriated to the foreign letter and London district department; on the left are the inland, the ship-letter, and the newspaper offices. At the eastern end of this aisle is a staircase leading to the dead, mis-sent, and returned letter offices. In the eastern front, north of the centre, is a vestibule where the letter-bags are received, and whence they are dispatched from and to the mails. The inland office communicates with this vestibule, and is 88 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 28 feet high. The letter-carriers' office adjoining is 103 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 33 feet high. To facilitate communication between the northern and southern divisions of the building, a tunnel under the hall has been made, through which the letters are conveyed by means of machinery. The New Money-order-office is in Aldersgate-street.

We may take a passing glance at Goldsmiths' Hall, prior to preparing for our evening's amusement. It stands immediately behind the New Post-office. Its style is Italian; it is built of Portland-stone, and is 159 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth. The interior can only be viewed by an order from a member.

A threepenny ride in an omnibus will convey us back to our starting-place.

ROUTE IV.

Commencing our day's perambulations once more from Charing Cross, with the intention of first visiting St. Paul's, we proceed to Hungerford-pier, and take a passage on board one of the Citizens' Company's boats down to St. Paul's Stairs, the fare for which is twopence, and in our progress thither we can observe the various objects of interest on the river. Immediately opposite the pier, to the left of the Suspension-bridge, surmounted by the figure of a large lion, is the brewery of Messrs. Goding, a place of great extent. On the north shore we get a good view of the river fronts of the Adelphi and

Somerset-house, and of Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges, under both of which the steamer passes. The tall towers on the south side of the river between the bridges just mentioned, were originally built for casting shot.

Midway between the bridges, off the Temple-stairs, lies the Chinese Junk, for exhibition; to the east of this are the Temple-gardens, with a pleasant promenade on the edge of the river.

Arrived at St. Paul's-stairs, we ascend the narrow passage, and then find ourselves before the noble cathedral. The building which immediately preceded the present, was, in several respects, a remarkable edifice, its dimensions exceeding those of any other in Christendom. The length from east to west was 690 feet, and the spire over the great central tower, before its destruction by fire in 1561, was 520 feet in height. A century afterwards another spire was erected by Inigo Jones; but the whole building was reduced to a mass of bare and tottering ruins during the Great Fire. The first stone of the present building, from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, was laid in June, 1675, the necessary funds for carrying on the work being raised by a duty on coals; and by subscriptions from the bishops and others. The cathedral was begun and, completed in the space of 35 years; whilst that of St. Peter's at Rome took 154 years in building, with vast resources at command. The building is in the form of a cross, the longer arm of the figure extending from east to west. The shorter, or transept, is nearer the east than the west end; but there is also at the west end what may be called a smaller transept. The centre length of the church, from east to west, is 500 feet, and that of the proper transept 285 feet. The breadth of the body of the church is 107 feet, and that of the transept nearly the same. Over the intersection of the transept and the nave, a dome rises, surmounted by a lantern, a globe, and a cross, and two belfries also ascend from the extremities of the west front. The height from the pavement of the church to the top of the cross over the dome, is 356 feet; from the vaults below, 404 feet; and the belfry towers are each about 220 feet in height. The general height of the walls is 90 feet. The three entrances to the church are at the west end, and at the north and south ends of the transept.

The entablature over the principal entrance contains a representation of the miraculous conversion of St. Paul, by Francis Bird. The three statues over the pediment are those of St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. James.

The iron balustrade inclosing the portion of the churchyard immediately around the building, excited much admiration when it was first erected. It consists of between two and three thousand palisades, and cost above £11,000. It was cast at

Lamberhurst, in Kent. It was in this enclosed space that the celebrated Paul's-cross stood.

The door by which the public are admitted is in the north transept, but if the cathedral be entered by the western porch, the visitor has before him the entire length of the nave, as far as the entrance to the choir, an unbroken vista of 340 feet; and, if the choir door be open, of 500 feet. The nave is divided into three portions, a middle and two side aisles.

At the junction of the transept and the nave rises the dome, which has a diameter of 100 feet, its height being equal to a diameter and a half. The cupola is lighted from the lantern over it, and is adorned with paintings from the pencil of Sir James Thornhill, the subjects being taken from the history of St. Paul.

The elegant screen of wrought iron which separates the choir from the nave is very elegant, and over this the organ is placed. The organ contains 32 stops, and 2,123 pipes. It cost £2,000. The exquisite carving of the stalls is the work of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. The altar is plain, and almost mean, a magnificent design which Wren furnished for this part of the building having never been executed. The bishop's throne, surmounted by a mitre, is near the altar. Opposite to it is the Lord Mayor's chair; the dean's stall is under the organ gallery. The pulpit and reading-desk are both fine objects, the latter being light and airy in design, and of highly ornamented gilt brass.

The bare walls of the cathedral have been ornamented with about forty monuments to the great dead; but not much can be said in praise of the style of art in which most of the monuments in St. Paul's are executed. Amongst others will be seen statues of Dr. Johnson, Howard the philanthropist, Sir W. Jones, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Elliott, the heroic defender of Gibraltar, and Howe, Jervis, and Duncan, the victors of Brest, St. Vincent, and Camperdown; with Nelson, Abercrombie, Moore, and Picton. The remains of Nelson lie in a sarcophagus of black marble, in a vault immediately under the centre of the dome. It bears the simple inscription, "Horatio Visc. Nelson." The body of Sir C. Wren is also interred in the vaults.

The Whispering Gallery, which encircles the lower part of the dome, is so called because a whisper can be heard on the opposite side, a distance of 100 feet. A fine view of the dome and the body of the church is to be had from here.

From the Whispering Gallery, the visitors may ascend to the first and second gallery around the outside of the dome, from whence, on a clear day, objects at the distance of 20 miles may be observed.

The ball at the top is six feet in diameter, and is formed of copper and gun metal, weighs about half a ton, and will hold

eight persons. The cross surmounting the ball, with the latter, reaches a height of upwards of 27 feet from the top of the lantern.

Descending by what is termed the geometrical staircase, we reach the library, possessing a curious floor, in which a great number of geometrical figures are formed, by pieces of variously coloured oak. The books consist chiefly of a collection left by Bishop Compton, and some manuscripts which belonged to the old cathedral.

In the Model-room is shown a model of the cathedral according to what is said to have been the favourite design of Sir Christopher Wren.

The clock is well worthy inspection. The dial-plate is 57 feet in circumference, or nearly 20 in diameter, and the minute hand is 8 feet long, and in weight 75 lbs. The length of the figures is 2 feet 2½ inches.

The great bell on which the hours are struck was cast from the metal of a very ancient bell, which hung in a square tower opposite to the entrance to Westminster-hall, and had rung the judges to their courts from the time of Richard II. This bell is only tolled on occasion of the deaths and funerals of members of the royal family, of the Bishop of London, and of the Lord Mayor. It is a remarkable fact that there was no occasion for its use for such a purpose from 1790 to 1803.

The full establishment of the cathedral consists of the following officers:—the dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, 30 major canons, 12 minor canons, 6 vicars choral, and the children of the choir.

The choral service is performed here twice every day,—at a ¼ to 10 in the morning, and at a ¼ past 3 in the afternoon, on which occasions, of course, the church is open to the public. Sermons are also preached by the dean and canons residentiary, on Sundays and holidays, and every Wednesday and Friday during Lent. Divine service is likewise performed in the Morning Chapel every week-day morning, at 7 o'clock in the summer, and 8 o'clock in the winter.

The following are the prices of admission to the different parts of St. Paul's:—The body of the church, and monuments, 2d.; whispering gallery, and the other two galleries, 6d.; library, 2d.; model-room, 6d.; geometrical staircase, 2d.; great bell, 2d.; ball, 1s. 6d.; vaults, 1s.—total, 4s. 4d.—a charge alike discreditable and paltry.

Once more outside the cathedral, we may perceive an archway on the south side of the churchyard, which leads to Doctors' Commons, where the trials are heard for civil and ecclesiastical affairs, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London. The Wills'-office is also here, and the office for granting marriage licences.

The Herald's College, where search is made for armorial bearings, &c., is on Bennet's-hill, adjoining Doctors' Commons, on the east.

The street that runs from the south-east corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, is Watling-street, which is full of warehouses. It joins on to Budge-row, and is the shortest road to London-bridge.

At the back of the north-side of St. Paul's Churchyard, is Paternoster-row, the noted region of publishers.

Quitting the churchyard by the north-east corner, we leave the Post-office to the left, and take our course down Cheapside, one of the most bustling streets in London. At the bottom of King-street, a turning on the left, is the city Guildhall, where the corporation business is transacted. A police-court is held here every day; besides sittings after term, in the court of Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas. The great curiosities of the place are the two huge wooden figures of the giants, Gog and Magog. A trifling fee is required to view the place.

Nearly opposite King-street, in Cheapside, is the turning leading to Southwark iron bridge, which crosses the Thames with only three arches, the span of the centre one being 240 feet. The bridge was opened in 1819, and is the property of a joint stock company. The erection cost about £800,000.

We next come to the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, the principal feature of which is its incomparable spire, which rises to the height of 225 feet. For beauty and proportion, for scientific skill of construction, and elegance of elevation, it is said to surpass all other steeples in London. It was erected in 1673, by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of the old one, destroyed during the Great Fire. The City of London School stands at the rear of this church.

At the bottom of Cheapside, on the right, stands the Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor for the time being. It was built from the design of Dance. A small fee is required for admission. The Egyptian dining-room is a very magnificent affair, and well worth seeing. A police court is held in the building.

The Bank of England stands opposite to the Mansion-house. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1732, on the site of the house and gardens of the first governor, Sir J. Houblon. It then, however, only consisted of a portion of that now standing, additions having been made, which were not completed until 1788. The order and forms in most part of the exterior have been copied from the Temple of Venus at Tivoli, and the monotony of an immense line of wall has been obviated by projecting entrances under lofty arches, panelled windows, cornices, &c.; the entrances being ornamented by fluted Corinthian columns, supporting entablatures, crowned by elevated

turrets. The whole of this extensive pile covers an irregular area of about eight acres. The exterior wall measures in front, or on the south side, 365 feet; on the west side, 440 feet; on the north side, 410 feet; and on the east side, 245 feet. The area comprises nine open courts; the Rotunda, or circular room; several large public offices, committee rooms, and private apartments for the residence of officers and servants. The principal entrance to the Bank is in Threadneedle-street. The arch and facade forming the entrance to the Bullion-court, were designed on the model of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. The clock is an ingenious piece of mechanism, so contrived as to show the exact time in sixteen different offices, by means of brass rods, weighing seven hundred pounds. The business hours are from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon, and any person may visit the Rotunda and most of the other public apartments.

Fronting the end of Cheapside is the New Royal Exchange. It stands on the site of the old Exchange, founded by Sir Thos. Gresham, in 1567, which was destroyed during the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, at an expense of £100,000. This second building was again destroyed by fire, in January, 1838, when Mr. Tite furnished the design for the present structure. Prince Albert laid the first stone in January, 1842, with splendid ceremony; and the new edifice was opened by the Queen on the 28th of October, 1844.

In front of the principal entrance to the Exchange is a bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, mounted on a charger. The cost of this statue, which was cast by Chantry, from old guns, the trophies of victory, was £9,000. It was placed in its present position on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in 1844, the year in which the new building was opened.

The new and beautiful building at the back of the Exchange is the Alliance Insurance office; and close to this stands the Sun Fire-office, an edifice well worthy of notice. Beyond this, in Throgmorton-street, is the Auction Mart and Coffee-house.

The turning that skirts the western side of the Bank leads to Moorgate-street, on through Finsbury-square, to the City-road, and so on to the Angel at Islington.

Cornhill runs past the south side of the Exchange, and leads to Leadenhall-street, in which stands the East India House. The present fabric was erected in 1799. The front is 200 feet long. The pediment exhibits several features emblematical of the commerce of the country, over which George III. throws a protecting shield. The library contains an extensive collection of Oriental manuscripts, and the museum abounds with Indian and other Asiatic curiosities of much interest. A director's order only obtains admittance.

To the right of the Exchange, running southward, is King

William-street, consisting of noble houses with shops. In the open space at the end of this street, stands a statue of William IV., by Nixon, erected in 1844.

Before us is New London Bridge, opened by King William in July, 1831. The new bridge is built 180 feet higher up the river than the old bridge, and the first stone was laid in April, 1825. It spans the river with five broad arches, very flat elliptics. The bridge occupied seven years and a half in building, and cost nearly £2,000,000. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high water mark of 29 feet 6 inches. The roadway is fifty-three feet wide; the length of the bridge within the abutments 782 feet. The whole of the bridge is built of granite, 120,000 tons being used.

On the right side of the commencement of the bridge is Fishmongers' Hall. It is built of Portland stone, and has three fronts, each front of a different composition, which does not add to its beauty.

Contiguous to the bridge rises the Monument, erected by the corporation of London, from the design of Sir Christopher Wren to commemorate the Great Fire. It is a fluted Doric column on a pedestal 40 feet high. The capital is surmounted by a railed gallery, and an urn, from which issues what is intended to represent flames. Sixpence is charged for permission to ascend to the gallery, from which a fine view of the river is gained.

Ascending Fish-street-hill, on which the Monument stands, we come to Gracechurch-street, leading to Bishopsgate-street, on to Shoreditch, in which there is but little of interest for a stranger.

At the bottom of Fish-street-hill is Thames-street, which runs to the west, under an arch forming the roadway under the bridge, on to Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and is composed on the river-side of extensive warehouses. On the east it passes Billingsgate fish-market, the New Coal Exchange (opened by Prince Albert in the spring of 1850), and the Custom House, on to the Tower of London. The several wharves from which the Gravesend, Greenwich, and Woolwich steamers start, are also in Thames-street.

The Custom House was erected in 1814, from designs by Sir Robert Smirke. Its front is 485 feet long, and its depth 107 feet. A very fine promenade extends along the river front, and is much frequented, as an extensive view of the varied shipping on the river is to be obtained from it. The principal business-room is 186 feet long.

The Tower of London was founded in 1078, by William the Conqueror, and that portion of the building called the White Tower was also built in his reign. Successive sovereigns strengthened and enlarged it; and it was finished by Henry III.,

who, in spite of the remonstrances of the citizens, completely fortified it.

The Tower of London comprehends within its walls a superficies of rather more than twelve acres, and without the moat (now dried up, and used for the garrison to exercise in), a circumference of 3,000 feet, and upwards. It consists of a citadel or keep, surrounded by an inner and outer ward. The outer ward was originally defended by a strong line of fortifications; and the inner ward by thirteen towers, several of which have been swept away. Immediately on entering from the west is a large square structure, flanked at each angle by an embattled tower, called the Traitors' Tower, erected across, and used to mask, a secret entrance from the Thames, through which state prisoners were brought to the Tower. The square tower above the gate and portcullis, looking to the Water-gate, is the Bloody Tower—so called from having been the supposed scene of the murder of the youthful sons of Edward IV., by the Duke of Gloster.

Proceeding along the ascent leading towards the green, we arrive in front of the ancient lodgings allotted to the lieutenant of the Tower, in one of the rooms of which the Gunpowder-plot conspirators were interrogated. Immediately behind is the Bell Tower, containing the alarm-bell of the fortress. Traversing the green some 140 feet we reach the Beauchamp Tower, connected with the Bell Tower by means of a footway on the top of the ballium wall. In this tower was imprisoned the Earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1572, for aspiring to the hand of Mary Queen of Scots. Anne Boleyn was also confined in the uppermost room of this tower. The White Tower is a remarkable feature in this fortress. It is divided into four stories, including the vaults, and the walls are about fourteen feet in thickness. In this tower was imprisoned Sir Walter Raleigh; and here he composed his "History of the World." Above is St. John's Chapel; and the upper story is occupied by the council room. The roof is crowned by four lofty turrets. The history of the Tower would be but one long record of bloody transactions, for within its walls some of the chief personages who figure in the annals of England, awaited the death to which they were doomed on the hill without the fortress. In the White Tower is a very curious collection of ancient weapons and instruments of torture.

In front of the White Tower stood the Small Armoury, which was destroyed by fire in October, 1841. At the time of the conflagration the Armoury contained about 100,000 stand of arms. The new, handsome, and commodious barracks now stand on its site.

The jewels of the crown are kept in the Tower, and the public are admitted to see them on payment of sixpence. There is also a magnificent collection of horse armour, for admission to

which, and to the small armoury, the White Tower, &c., a similar charge is made.

The Tower is under the governorship of the Duke of Wellington, who is termed the constable.

On the north side of the Tower is the street known as the Minories, out of which runs Rosemary-lane, one of the principal Jewish quarters of the town.

The Trinity House, the property of the Trinity Corporation, is in the square to the north of the Tower. The corporation take charge of all lighthouses, buoys, pilotage, &c.

The large stone building fronting the Tower is the Royal Mint, a handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture. Every advantage derivable from mechanical contrivance has been here introduced, to facilitate the operation of coinage; but no visitor is admitted to inspect the works without a special order from the Master of the Mint, which office is at present held by the Right Hon. Richard L. Sheil.

Just past the Mint, going west, are the St. Katherine Docks. They are sufficiently large to accommodate 150 ships, and the ranges of warehouses are very extensive.

Pursuing our way eastward, we reach the London Docks, in Wapping. These docks occupy altogether about thirty-four acres, and are a mile in length. One dock alone, the St. George's, will accommodate about 550 ships. The warehouses are also very large. Both this dock and the preceding are the property of joint stock companies.

Just beyond the London Docks is the entrance to the Thames Tunnel, a most gigantic undertaking, which runs under the bed of the river to Rotherhithe. It was opened in 1841, after the greatest difficulties had been overcome by the engineer, Mr. Brunel, the river having broken in several times during the period of excavation. It is lighted with gas, and the heads of both shafts are adorned with paintings. A toll of one penny only is charged for admission.

Still lower down the river are the West India Docks, which are situated on the Isle of Dogs, consisting of a dock for inward vessels, and another for outward.

Eastward of these docks is the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, and its splendid pier; and beyond this are the East India Docks, once confined to the reception of the company's ships, but now admitting vessels of all descriptions. A noble road, called the Commercial Road East, leads from these docks to the Whitechapel-road, diverging from which we will take a glance at the New Victoria Park, containing about three hundred acres, tastefully laid out. By this time our visitor will be sufficiently tired to avail himself of a cheap ride in an omnibus to Charing Cross, in time for the opening of any of the numerous places of amusement.

ROUTE V.

Having now paid a passing visit to all the places of interest on the north side of the river, we will commence our ramble in Surrey, and for that purpose once more avail ourselves of one of the iron-boats, which will land us safely at the south end of London bridge. The first object that catches the eye on ascending the flight of stairs from the boat, is the termini of the Greenwich, Brighton, North Kent, Dover, and Croydon Railways, a very elegant and extensive range of buildings.

To the right of the High-street, leading from the bridge, is the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, one of the finest specimens of early English architecture in London. It was founded before the conquest. The Ladye Chapel, at the east end, is a very interesting work. The tower of the church, 150 feet high, contains twelve of the finest bells in England. There are monuments to William of Wykeham, the architect of Windsor Castle, the poet Gower, and Fletcher and Massinger, who were buried in one grave.

St. Thomas's Hospital, for the reception of patients who may have met with an injury through accident or otherwise, is on the opposite side of the High-street. It contains accommodation for nearly five hundred patients, and has an income of upwards of £10,000 per annum. Guy's Hospital is closely adjoining, and is devoted to the same purpose as that of St. Thomas. It accommodates about four hundred patients, and about two thousand out-patients. This hospital was founded by Thomas Guy, originally a bookseller in a small way of business, but who amassed a very large fortune by speculating in the South Sea bubble. He devoted the bulk of his property thus acquired to charitable purposes.

Going southward, along the High-street, we pass the Town-hall of the Borough, St. George's Church, the King's Bench Prison, with Horsemonger-lane Gaol to the left, and reach the Elephant and Castle public-house, which all the omnibuses that run northwards use as a stopping-place. Numberless stages, before the introduction of railways, started from this house, which is situated in what is called Newington. Six roads meet at this point—that which we have just left; the one southward, running through Walworth and Camberwell, on to Dulwich and Norwood; the south-west, through Kennington to Brixton on to Clapham; the eastward, the New Kent-road, leading to Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich; the westward, the St. George's-road, leading down to Lambeth Palace and church; and the north-west, the London-road, which runs direct to Blackfriar's-bridge, past the Obelisk.

Opposite the Elephant and Castle are the Fishmongers' alms-

houses, very quaint-looking, but comfortable little buildings; and about half a mile up the road in which they stand is the Surrey Zoological Garden, so celebrated for its beauty, its gigantic model paintings, its collection of wild beasts, its music, and its fireworks.

If we go down the St. George's-road we shall pass Bethlehem Hospital (or Bedlam, as it is more commonly called) on the left. The building is about 550 feet in length, and contains some hundreds of lunatics, amongst whom are the misguided men found guilty of attempting the life of the Queen.

To the right of the Madhouse is the New Roman Catholic Cathedral, to which admission can be obtained at any hour of the day.

The road now leads us on to Lambeth Palace, which stands on the right bank of the Thames, about half a mile from Westminster-bridge, and has been for many centuries the principal residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It now exhibits specimens of almost every style of architecture that has prevailed during the last seven hundred years. The oldest part is the chapel, which is supposed to have been built towards the close of the twelfth century. The Great Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VI., is 93 feet in length, 38 feet in breadth, and 50 feet in height; and the roof is of oak, and elaborately carved. One of the most interesting portions is the stone building called the Lollards' Tower, erected in the fifteenth century as a place of confinement for the unhappy heretics from whom it derives its name. The palace is surrounded by a park and gardens, tastefully laid out, and occupies in all about eighteen acres.

Returning to the Obelisk, at the end of the London-road, we shall find ourselves in front of the School for the Indigent Blind, which was established in 1799. To the left of the entrance is a shop, in which the produce of the industry of the inmates, consisting of all kinds of fancy and useful basket-work, is exposed for sale. The second road running westward, to the right of the Blind School, is the Westminster-road, on the left of which stands the Female Orphan Asylum.

At the Foot of Westminster-bridge is Astley's Amphitheatre, now and for many years under the lesseeship and management of Mr. Batty. Equestrian entertainments of a most gorgeous nature are represented here; and none of our country friends ought to leave London before paying this establishment a visit.

Once more back to the Obelisk, and make our way down the Blackfriars-road. Directly on our left is the Surrey Theatre, where an excellent opera company occasionally plays, and which possesses a very talented *corps dramatique*.

A few houses past the Surrey, is the Magdalen Hospital, for the reformation of young women. It owes its foundation to the instrumentality of Dr. Dodd.

Rowland Hill's Chapel stands at the corner of Charlotte-street, and is of great celebrity as a place of worship.

Opposite the chapel is the New-cut, a kind of local retail market; and in this street stands the Victoria Theatre, devoted to the representation of the "domestic drama."

A short distance from the Victoria, in the Waterloo-road, is the terminus of the Southampton Railway.

We will now cross Blackfriars Bridge, and embarking at the pier take a trip up the river, obtaining a view of the several places of interest that we have already seen by land.

After passing under the Waterloo, the Suspension, and Westminster Bridges, and gliding past the new Parliament-houses, we come in sight of the Milbank Penitentiary, a gloomy-looking brick building, capable of holding an immense number of prisoners. Then we pass under Vauxhall Bridge, a neat cast iron structure, connecting Vauxhall and Pimlico. Slightly to the left of the Surrey end of the bridge, are the Royal Vauxhall Gardens, one of the most attractive and beautiful places of amusement around London.

If the visitor feels inclined, he may land here, and have a glance at the beautiful squares of Belgrave and Eaton, which contain the residences of many of the principal and wealthiest nobility.

Pursuing our way up the river we pass the extensive works of Messrs. Cubitt on the right, and the Red-house, Battersea-fields, on the left. This place is a favourite resort, on Sundays and holidays, for the working classes of London, as it can be reached by steamboat for twopence. A public park is to be laid out here.

On the north side of the river, opposite the Red House, is Chelsea Hospital, a refuge for the soldier in his old age. It was erected in the reign of Charles II., by Sir C. Wren, at a cost of £20,000. There is a garden on the bank of the river to which the public are admitted.

Close to the Hospital are the Botanical Gardens, presented to the Apothecaries' Company by Sir Hans Sloane.

At the back of the Hospital is the Duke of York's School, in which are instructed, fed, and clothed, about one thousand boys and girls, children of soldiers. The boys have a very good band, which plays several times during the day. The institution is open from ten till four.

The old church on the side of the river near the bridge is that of Chelsea, and has some very ancient and curious monuments.

We will land at the magnificent new pier, erected by the Earl of Cadogan, and just glancing at the old wooden erection called Battersea Bridge, wend our way westward to Cremorne Gardens, where we shall find sufficient amusement, at a very small charge, to entertain us for the rest of the evening.

ROUTE VI.

Our friends must be up betimes, for we intend to make a long day of it. Starting with the first boat from Hungerford-market in the morning, we intend to make our way to Greenwich, and inspect all that is worth seeing there. The journey can be made for sixpence.

We soon reach London Bridge, and then begin to make our way between the forest of shipping, of all nations, that lie in this portion of the river, which is called the Pool.

In about half an hour afterwards the towers of the Royal Hospital break upon our sight, and after gliding past the huge man-of-war hospital ship, the Dreadnought, in which sick sailors of all nations are received on application, the boat gains the pier, and we find ourselves in front of the noble building.

As far back as the reign of Edward I., mention is made of a royal residence at Greenwich; and in the reign of Henry IV., Humphery, Duke of Gloucester, constructed a new palace on the site at present occupied by the west wing of the Hospital. He also erected a tower on the hill, on the spot where the Royal Observatory now stands. Henry VIII. was born and baptised at Greenwich, and greatly enriched the magnificence of the palace. Queens Mary and Elizabeth both drew the breath of life at Greenwich Palace, and it was here that the mother of the latter, Anne Boleyn, was arrested. It continued a favourite resort of royalty until the reign of Charles II., when that "merry monarch" resolved that it should be demolished, and a splendid edifice of freestone erected in its stead. The king lived only to see a portion of his palace completed—that which at present forms the west wing of the hospital, and which cost £36,000. Mr. Webb, the son-in-law of Inigo Jones, was the architect employed. The park was replanted under the direction of the celebrated Evelyn; and the present Observatory was erected on the site of the good Duke Humphrey's Tower.

The present benevolent institution owes its origin to Queen Mary, consort of William III., who granted the palace built by King Charles for an hospital, for the relief and support of seamen belonging to the Royal Navy, for the sustentation of their widows, and for the maintenance and education of their children. The other parts of the building have been since added.

Greenwich Hospital now consists of four distinct ranges of building, independently of the Naval Asylum, or Royal Hospital School. The first wing, on the right, as we turn our backs on the river, is the palace built by King Charles II. On the left is Queen Anne's building. The distance is 279 feet. The next wing on the same side to the south as King Charles's Palace, is that of King William III. This includes the Painted Hall.

Immediately opposite this, to the east, is Queen Mary's building, containing the Chapel. The building in the background is the Naval Asylum; and to the west, in the distance, the view is bounded by the Royal Observatory. The whole amount of ground covered by the buildings is upwards of 20 acres.

In the grass-grown space between these buildings is a statue of George II., by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a block of marble, weighing 11 tons, taken from the French by Sir G. Rooke.

We now arrive at the Painted Hall, in King William's Building, erected by Sir C. Wren, and originally intended for a dining-hall for the inmates. It contains three apartments, the Vestibule, the Grand Hall, and the Upper Hall. In the vestibule are statues of Nelson, Duncan, Howe, and St. Vincent, the flag trophies of their conquests waving above them.

On payment of 3d. we are now admitted to the Grand Hall, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high. Portraits of admirals and pictures of sea fights adorn the walls, the greater part of which were presented by George IV. The painted ceiling, from the pencil of Sir J. Thornhill, is well worthy of notice. This herculean labour occupied him no less a period than nineteen years. For his services he is said to have received only about £350 a year.

In the Upper Hall are also some excellent paintings, a description of which may be obtained in the catalogues sold in the establishment for twopence. In this hall there are several beautiful models of men-of-war, a model of the Nelson monument, and interesting relics connected with that great naval hero.

On leaving the Painted Hall, any old pensioner, for a small fee, will conduct the visitor over the dormitories. We will visit that in King Charles's Building. This is a very long, narrow apartment, and was used as the library of that king. It contains a great number of small apartments, each being the bed-chamber of one of the inmates of the hospital. This dormitory contains several models of ships of war, a carved marine subject, which occupied one of the pensioners seven years, and the hat and silk stockings worn by Nelson at Teneriffe. The door at the further extremity of this apartment is never unlocked, unless at the presence of royalty.

We are next introduced to the Chapel, which was first opened for divine service on the 20th of September, 1789, the former one having been destroyed by fire. In the vestibule are statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, from exquisite designs by West. The Hospital Chapel is 111 feet in length, and 52 feet in width, and is sufficiently capacious to accommodate fourteen hundred pensioners and nurses. The chapel is fitted up in a right royal manner, and over the communion table is a magnificent painting by West, illustrating St. Paul's preservation

from shipwreck on the island of Malta. The pulpit is adorned with six alto-relievos, the subjects of which are taken from the acts of the Apostles. Sixteen paintings in chiar-oscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows. The organ of this chapel is said to be one of the finest-toned in England. A fee of 3d. is also payable for admission to the chapel.

Attached to the hospital there is an upper school, for 400 boys, the sons of commissioned or ward-room officers; a lower school, for 400 boys, the sons of seamen or marines; and a girl's school, containing 200 children. There is also an infirmary to the hospital, capable of containing 300 or 400 individuals.

The number of pensioners on the books is limited to 2,710, and any vacancy is immediately filled up by the Admiralty. There are 105 nurses, the widows of seamen or marines.

The pensioners are supplied with every requisite of clothing and provisions, and are allowed one shilling per week.

The Refectories or Dining Halls are underneath the Chapel, the Painted Hall, and the western colonnade.

The institution is supported by an annual grant by Parliament of £20,000, and other sources, altogether amounting to £130,000 or £140,000 per annum.

Leaving the institution, and refreshing the inward man, we then set out for the park, which contains about 200 acres, diversified by hill and dale. Passing through the long-established track of the visitors on entering the park, a long succession of leafy trees, we at length reach the summit of the hill, from which the Royal Observatory proudly looks down on all below. The meridian of longitude is taken by English mariners from this observatory. The interior cannot be viewed without an order from the Admiralty. On the eastern turret is an apparatus for the purpose of enabling the captains of vessels sailing by to regulate their chronometers. It consists of a large ball of wood, lined with leather, which is raised at 5m. before 1 p.m. half way up a pole by which it is surmounted; at 2m. before 1 to the top; and, as soon as the clock strikes, the ball drops. The observatory is 214 feet above the level of the sea. The summit of the hill on which it stands commands a fine view of the surrounding park, of England's wonderful metropolis, and of the windings of Old Father Thames through a verdant and luxuriant country.

The adjacent commanding eminence is denominated One Tree Hill, on account of the one tree (now scathed and withered), which alone formerly crowned its summit. From this elevation, Windsor Castle may be seen by the aid of a telescope.

Following the well-beaten track southward, we emerge upon Blackheath, from the elevated plain of which, turn which way

you will, the eye embraces a wide and delicious landscape, including portions of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and even Sussex. This spot is celebrated as the halting places both of Wat Tyler and of the scarcely less famous Jack Straw. The high road to Dover intersects the heath.

On the south-west side of the park, facing Blackheath, is the Ranger's Lodge. On Blackheath-hill is a remarkable cavern, supposed to have afforded refuge, in former times, to exiled kings and proscribed princes. On the summit of Maize-hill is an irregular castellated brick structure, called Vanbrugh Castle, erected by Sir J. Vanbrugh, about 1717.

Two annual fairs are held on this heath, on May 12 and October 11.

About 2 miles distant from the heath is Shooter's-hill, so called from its having formerly been the resort of all who were fond of the sport of archery. On the south side of Shooter's-hill, is a lofty triangular brick tower, erected to commemorate the conquest of Severndroog Castle, on the Malabar coast, in 1755, by Sir W. James.

Before pursuing our way to Woolwich, we may remark that two fairs are annually held at Greenwich. They take place on the Monday and two following days in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and attract a vast concourse of persons of both sexes; and are the grand resort for the London apprentice and the young female domestic, who have obtained leave to keep holiday.

From Blackheath, we gain the town of Woolwich, in which there are several objects of great interest. The dockyard, in which several noble vessels of war are building, is open to the public. The convict ships lie in the river, opposite the dockyard, and the convicts themselves are employed in gangs about the establishment. Woolwich also possesses an arsenal, which is well worth visiting.

The marine and artillery barracks are very extensive; and an excellent band plays on the pleasant common every evening.

By the time we have examined the establishments above named, it will be time to close our day's ramble, and return by boat or rail, as we may choose.

EXCURSIONS ROUND LONDON.

To those who may have more than a week to spare, we present the following list of places worth visiting, whose distance from London requires a day to be devoted to the visit.

GRAVESEND.

A pleasant watering-place in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, visited by hundreds of thousands of persons in the summer. Windmill-hill, so called from the windmill standing on its summit, presents a magnificent view of the surrounding luxuriant country, and of the Thames and its shipping. There are salt water baths, at a moderate charge. Rosherville Gardens are laid out in an immense chalk pit, the sides of which rise to a height of eighty feet. These gardens are, perhaps, the most picturesque public grounds in England. Admission 6d. Fireworks and dancing occasionally. There is plenty of time for a trip to Rochester and Chatham and back, by the rail. Fare to Gravesend, by rail and boat, from the station in Fenchurch street, 9d; by rail, from London bridge, 1s. 6d. week days; 1s. 6d. there and back on Sundays.

WINDSOR.

This royal town, which is situated about twenty-two miles from London by the coach-road, is accessible by means of rail, either from the Great-Western terminus, at Paddington, or the Waterloo terminus of the Southampton railway. The principal objects of interest are the Castle; the park, with its magnificent avenue of chesnut trees; and the colossal statue of George III. The state apartments are open at 11 a.m. to the public; as also is the promenade on the north terrace, which looks down upon the town, and from which is obtained a magnificent view of the surrounding counties. The Round Tower, from which St. Paul's is visible, may be visited on payment of a small fee; as also may St. George's Chapel, a magnificent piece of workmanship. Eton, with its college, is on the opposite side of the Thames, which separates the two towns. Virginia Water, a beautiful pleasure ground, laid out under the direction of George IV., is about six miles from Windsor, which may be gained by means of hackney flies, which can be hired in the town. Fare by railway, there and back, 2s.

RICHMOND.

Richmond is one of the most beautiful spots around London. Its distance from the metropolis is somewhere about ten miles, and it can be gained either by omnibus, rail, or steamboat. The latter is the most pleasant mode of transit, as the scenery on the banks of the Thames is very picturesque. The suspension bridge, at Hammersmith, can also be examined, as the steamboat pursues its way beneath it. The first place to be visited is the celebrated Richmond hill. From the windows of the Star and Garter Hotel a most magnificent view of the rich country beneath, with the Thames flowing through it like a vein of silver, is to be obtained. This view extends to the distant high grounds of Stokenchurch, Maidenhead thicket, Windsor Forest and Castle, &c. Towards the east there is a fine view of London, and the Hampstead and Highgate hills. The park must also be visited. It contains about 2,253 acres, and is encircled by a belt of thick plantations. The stock of deer in the park consists of about 1,600 fallow, and 50 red deer. The visitor should then take a walk to Twickenham along the Middlesex bank of the river, through the fields, and obtain a magnificent view of Richmond, with its picturesque mansions, rising one above the other to the brow of the hill. Numberless small islands dot the river, all of them full of luxuriant vegetation, on one of which the Eel-pie House is built, a place of entertainment, possessing pleasant gardens, and supplying all kinds of refreshment—amongst which must be noticed the celebrated

pies from which it takes its name. At Richmond lie the remains of Edmund Kean; Barbara Hofland, the authoress of "The Son of Genius;" Dr. J. Moore, the author of "Zeluco," and numerous other personages of literary and political celebrity. The fare by steamboat is 1s. there and back. Omnibus, 1s. Railway, there and back, 1s.

KEW.

As the visitor has seen the features of the river's banks during the trip to Richmond, Kew must be reached by the railroad, the terminus of which is in the Waterloo-road. The great attractions at Kew are the Botanic and Pleasure Gardens, to which the public are admitted free, and which are opened every day from one o'clock till six. The entrance to the gardens is at the head of Kew-green, not far from the stopping place of the steamer. They contain altogether about sixty acres. The following are the principal features:—The Arboretum, containing a weeping willow, an offspring from that which overshadowed the grave of Bonaparte—the Conservatory, one of the finest glass-houses ever erected—the Orangery or Greenhouse, used for sheltering in the winter half-hardy trees and shrubs—the Temple of the Sun, erected by Sir W. Chambers—the new Palm-house, a vast structure, of iron and glass, 137 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, with projecting wings of nearly the same dimensions—a Museum, &c. There is a palace at Kew, with pleasure grounds attached, possessing much beauty. A return ticket for Kew is granted for 8d.

HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court is best reached by rail, as thus more time is gained for examining its curiosities. The palace, which it is well known was originally built by Wolsey, has not been the abode of royalty since the reign of George II. The state apartments are open free, every day, except Friday, at 10 a.m. Sunday, at 2 p.m. The public gardens are open at 7 a.m.; the private do., in which are the Orangery and the Great Vine, by payment of a small fee—the Maze on the same terms. The following are the chief objects of attraction at the palace:—The Great Hall, the Presence Chamber, the Chapel, the Gardens and Park, the Vine, the Wilderness and Maze, the Portraits and the Paintings in the State Apartments, the Cartoons, by Raphael, the pictures in the Maulegna Gallery, the Queen's Guard Chamber, and Presence Chamber, &c. Fare, return ticket, 1s. 6d.

THE CEMETERIES.

Kensal-green Cemetery, Norwood Cemetery, Highgate Cemetery, Nunhead Cemetery, and Abney-park Cemetery—all of which are laid out in a beautiful style, can each be gained by omnibus, for 6d.

TEA-GARDENS IN THE SUBURBS.

BELVIDERE, Pentonville.	RED HOUSE, Battersea Fields.
CHALK FARM, Primrose Hill.	BALLOON GARDENS, do.
HIGHBURY BARN, Islington.	COPENHAGEN-HOUSE, Maiden-lane.
HORNSEY WOOD-HOUSE.	BRECKNOCK ARMS, do.
FLORA GARDENS, Bayswater.	THE WOODMAN, on the road
MANOR-HOUSE GARDENS, Penton-	through the Highgate Archway.
place, Kennington.	THREE COMPASSES, Hornsey
RED COW, Dalston.	Town.
SPANIARD'S, between Hampstead	LOAD OF HAY, Haverstock Hill,
and Highgate.	on the road to Hampstead.
JACK STRAW'S CASTLE, Hamp-	SLUICE-HOUSE, near Hornsey
stead Heath,	Wood-house.
ANERLY GARDENS, on the Croy-	GLOBE, Mile-end-road.
don line.	THREE COLTS, Victoria Park.
KILBURN WELLS, Edgware-road.	EDINBOROUGH CASTLE, Stepney.

THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket. Italian opera and ballets. Pit 10s.; pit stalls, £1 10s.; gallery, 3s. 6d.; gal. stalls, 5s.

DRURY LANE Legitimate drama. Boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gal. 1s. Commences at seven.

COVENT GARDEN—Italian opera and ballets.—Private boxes, £1 2s. to £6 6s.; pit, 8s.; pit stalls, £1 1s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

HAYMARKET.—Comedy, tragedy, farce, burlesque, extravaganza.—Boxes and pit stalls, 5s.; pit, 3s.; first gal., 2s.; second do., 1s. Commence at 7. Half price at 9.

ST. JAMES'S (King street, St. James's square).—French comedy and vaudeville, farce, spectacle, &c. Dress boxes 4s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gal. 1s. Commence at 7. No half price.

LYCEUM (Strand).—Comic opera, vaudeville, farce, spectacle, &c. Dress boxes, 4s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gal., 1s. No half price.

PRINCESS'S (Oxford street).—Comedy, tragedy, operas and vaudevilles. Boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gal., 1s. Half price at 9.

ADELPHI (Strand).—Melodramas, burlettas, farces, &c. Boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gal., 1s. Half-price at 9.

OLYMPIC (Wych-street, Drury-lane).—The regular drama, farces, &c. Boxes, 3s.; pit, 1s. 6d.; gal., 6d.

STRAND—Light comic pieces, vaudevilles, &c.—Boxes, 3s.; pit, 1s. 6d.; gal. 6d.

SURREY (Blackfriars road).—Regular drama, melodrama, opera, farces, extravaganza, &c. Boxes 2s.; pit, 1s.; gal. 6d. Commence at 7. Half-price at half past 8, to boxes only.

SADLER'S WELLS (St. John-street-road).—Regular drama and farces. Boxes, 3s. and 2s.; pit, 1s.; gal., 6d. Commences at 7. Half-price at 9.

ASTLEY'S (Westminster-road).—Equestrian spectacles and exercises, melodramas and farces. Boxes, 5s., 4s., and 3s.; pit, 2s.; gal., 1s.; upper gal., 6d. Half price at 9.

VICTORIA (Waterloo road).—Melodrama, farce, spectacle, &c. Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gal., 4d.

CITY OF LONDON (Norton-folgate).—Melodrama, farce, &c. Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gal., 3d.

STANDARD (Shoreditch).—Melodrama, farce, &c. Boxes, 1s. 6d. and 1s.; pit, 6d.; gal., 3d.

QUEEN'S THEATRE (Tottenham-court road).—Melodrama, farce, &c. Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gal., 8d.

MARYLEBONE (Church-street, Paddington).—Melodrama, burletta, farce. Prices vary; but always moderate.

PAVILION (Whitechapel-road).—Melodrama, farce, &c. Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gal., 3d.

GRECIAN SALOON (Eagle Tavern, City-road).—Light opera, melodrama, burletta, farce, ballet, &c., with a ball occasionally, concert nightly, illuminations, fireworks, &c. Gentlemen, 1s; ladies and children, 6d.

BRITANNIA SALOON (Hoxton).—Melodrama, spectacle, comic pieces, &c.

GARDENS.

VAUXHALL.—Open air concert, ballets, equestrian feats, poses plastiques, gigantic model pictures, brilliant illuminated walks, statues, fountains, occasional balloon ascents, and fireworks. Admission 2s. 6d. Open at 8. Dancing after the fireworks.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL (Kennington).—Collection of animals, music and singing, gigantic model picture, beautiful grounds, flower shows, and fireworks. Admission, 1s. Open all day from 9.

CREMORNE (Chelsea).—Concert, ballet, dancing, music, poses, gigantic model painting, magic cosmoramas, occasional balloon ascents, fireworks, &c. Admission, 1s.

FLORA (Camberwell).—Open air concert, dancing, and fireworks. The grounds picturesquely laid out, and well illuminated. Admission, 6d.

St. HELENA (Rotherhithe).—Concert, dancing, occasional balloon ascents, illuminations, fireworks. Admission, 6d.

FLORA (Bayswater).—Pedestrian feats, hurdle-jumping, &c., every Monday. Admission, 6d.

EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL ACADEMY (National-gallery).—Paintings and sculpture. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. Open from 8 till dusk.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (Pall Mall).—Productions of living artists, from February till May. Works of old masters, from June till September. 1s. admission to each exhibition. Open from 10 till 6.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION (Regent-street, North).—Modern painting, sculpture, &c. Open from April to July; time, nine till dark. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, East).—Painting and sculpture. Open in May, June, July; time, 9 till dark. Admission 1s.

OLD SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS (Pall-mall, East).—Open during May, June, and July, from 9 till dark, 1s.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Pall-mall. Open daily during May, June, and July, from 9 till dark, 1s.

TOWER OF LONDON.—Crown jewels, 6d.; armoury, 6d. Open from 10 till 4.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (Regent's park).—Curious, rare, and undomesticated animals. Mondays, 6d.; rest of the week, except Sunday, 1s. Children 6d.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION (Regent-street).—Pictorial representation of the Overland Route to India. Admission, 2s. and 1s. Panorama shown at 3 and 8 p.m.

COLOSSEUM (Regent's-park).—Panoramic view of Paris, hall of sculpture, stalactite caverns, music, &c. Open from half past 10, a.m., till 5; and from 7, p.m., till half-past 10. Admission, 2s.

CYCLORAMA (Colosseum).—Pictorial representation of the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755. Admission, 2s. If seen with the Colosseum, 3s. for both exhibitions. Shown a number of times during the day.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA (Leicester-square).—There are generally three panoramas on view, illustrating some place of interest. Admission to each, 1s.; or to the three, 2s. 6d.

COSMORAMA (Regent-street).—Interesting scenery in different parts of the world, seen by the aid of powerful magnifying glasses. Admission 1s.

DIORAMA (Regent's-park).—An exhibition, showing the wonderful effect of light and shade, and other atmospherical phenomena. Two pictures are generally on view, representing an exterior and an interior. Open from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Wax-work (Baker-street, Portman-square).—An extensive collection of wax figures, of the most remarkable persons who have figured during the last half century. The dresses are brilliant, and the likenesses perfect. Open from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. Music after Seven. Admission, 1s; Chamber of Horrors, 6d.

POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION (Regent street).—Innumerable objects, illustrative of arts, science, and manufactures, &c., with the diving-bell, oxyhydrogen microscope, dissolving views, lectures, &c. Open from 10 a.m. till 5; or from 7 till 10 p.m. Admission, 1s.

GRATUITOUS EXHIBITIONS.

ART-UNION SOCIETY (Suffolk street, Pall-mall, East).—Prize pictures selected by the subscribers. Open in September, daily, from 10 till 4; and 7 till 10. Admission by tickets, obtainable at the offices, West Strand.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM (Somerset-house).—Every day, from 10 till 5, by order from a member.

MEDICAL MUSEUM (Guy's Hospital, Southwark).—Anatomical and physiological specimens. By the introduction of one of the students.

DULWICH GALLERY (Dulwich).—A collection of about 400 specimens of the old masters, bequeathed to Dulwich College, by Sir F. Bourgeois. Open every day, Sunday and Friday excepted, from 10 till 5. Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. Colnagi, Printsellers, Pall-mall East; or of Mr. Moon, Threadneedle-street.

EAST INDIA MUSEUM (Leadenhall-street).—Oriental curiosities. Open all the year, with the exception of October, from 11 till 3. Admission by a director's order. On Saturday, free.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY (Mr. Saull's, Aldersgate-street).—Open at 11 a.m. every Thursday.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MUSEUM (New Burlington-street).—Illustrations of history, art, and antiquities of the eastern world. Open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 11 till 4. Admission by written orders from members, which can be obtained at society's rooms.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Open in summer from 10 till 7; in winter from 7 till 4. Daily during the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. It is closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY (Piccadilly).—Application must be made on the day previous to that on which the visit is intended to be paid.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—Open on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 10 till 5 during winter; from 10 till 6 during summer. Closed during October, and two weeks of September.

VERNON GALLERY (Marlborough-house, St. James's-street).—Collection of paintings bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Vernon. Open under the same rules as the National Gallery.

ROYAL INSTITUTION MUSEUM (Albemarle-street).—Minerals, and other objects of natural history. Open from 10 till 4 every day. Admission only by a member's order.

SOCIETY OF ARTS (John-street, Adelphi).—Models, &c. Open every day, Wednesdays excepted.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM (Whitehall-yard).—Articles of interest connected with the army and navy. Open free three days at Christmas and at Easter; and on the anniversaries of the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo. At other times a member's order is requisite.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM (Hanover-square).—Admission by a member's order.

OMNIBUSES.

The routes of the several omnibuses are manifold. Widely apart as are their starting points, it will be seen how their courses tend to common centres, and how generally what may be called the great trunk lines of the streets are resorted to.

The principal routes lie north and south, east and west, through the central parts of London, to and from the extreme suburbs. The majority of them commence running at nine in the morning, and continue till twelve at night, succeeding each other during the busy parts of the day every five minutes. Most of them have two charges—3d. for part of the distance, and 6d. for the whole distance.

Those marked with a *, stop at Charing-cross, the fares to and from which are 3d. and 2d. The price is invariably marked in legible figures on the outside of the vehicle.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ROUTE.

The omnibuses proceeding on these routes are principally the following:—

The Atlases* run from the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, by way of Baker-street, Oxford-street, Regent-street, Charing-cross, Westminster-

bridge and road, and past the Elephant and Castle, by the Walworth-road, to Camberwell gate. Some turn off from "the Elephant" (as all the omnibus people call it), and go down the New Kent-road to the Dover Railway station; while others run the same route, but to and from the Nightingale, Lisson-grove, instead of the Eyre Arms. The Waterloos* journey from the York and Albany, Regent's-park, by way of Albany street, Portland road, Regent-street, and so over Waterloo-bridge, by the Waterloo, London, and Walworth roads, to Camberwell gate. The Waterloo Association have also a branch to Holloway, *via* the Camden Villas. There are likewise others which run from the terminus of the South Western Railway, in the Waterloo-road, *via* Stamford-street, to the railway terminus on the Surrey side of London-bridge, and thence to that of the Eastern Counties in Shoreditch.

The Hungerford-markets* pursue the route from Camden town, along Tottenham-court-road, &c., to Hungerford, and many run from this spot to Paddington.

The Kentish-towns run from the Eastern Counties station, and from Whitechapel to Kentish-town, by way of Tottenham-court-road, &c.

The Hampsteads observe the like course to Camden-town, and then run straight on to Hampstead.

The King's-crosses run from Kennington-gate, by the Blackfriars-road and bridge, Fleet-street, Chancery-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, and the New-road, to Euston-square, while some go on to Camden-town.

The Great Northerns, the latest route started, travel from the railway terminus, Maiden-lane, King's-cross, to the Bank and the railway-stations, both in the City and across the Thames; also to Paddington, and some to Kennington.

The "Favourites" route is from Westminster Abbey along the Strand, Chancery-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, and Cold-bath-fields, to the Angel, Islington, and thence to Holloway; while some of them run down Fleet-street, and so past the General Post-office, and thence by the City-road to the Angel, and to Holloway. The Favourites also run from Holloway to the Bank.

The Islingtons and Kenningtons' line is from Barnsbury Park, by the Post-office and Blackfriars-bridge, to Kennington-gate.

The Camberwells go from Gracechurch-street, over London-bridge to Camberwell; while a very few start from the West-end of the town, and some two or three from Fleet-street; the former crossing Westminster, and the latter Blackfriars-bridge; while some Nelsons run from Oxford-street to Camberwell, or to Brixton.

The Brixton and Claphams go, some from the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, by way of Regent-street, over Westminster-bridge, and some from Gracechurch-street, over London-bridge to Brixton or Clapham, as the case may be.

The Paragons observe the same route; and some of these conveyances go over Blackfriars-bridge, to Brixton.

The Carshaltons follow the track of the Mitchams, Tootings, and Claphams, and go over London-bridge to the Bank.

Some penny omnibuses have commenced running from the London-bridge Railway Station to the Bank.

EASTERN AND WESTERN ROUTES.

Those omnibuses pursuing these routes are as follows:

The Paddingtons run from the Royal Oak, Westbourne-green, and from the Pine Apple-gate, by way of Oxford-street and Holborn, to the Bank, the London-bridge, Eastern Counties, or Blackwall Railway termini; while some reach the same destination by the route of the New-road, City-road, and Finsbury. These routes are also pursued by the vehicles lettered "New-road Conveyance Association," "Paddington Conveyance Association," and "London Conveyance Company," while some of the vehicles belonging to the same proprietors run to Notting-hill, and some have branches to St. John's-wood and elsewhere.

The Wellingtons and the Marlboroughs pursue the same track as the Paddingtons, but some of them diverge to St. John's-wood.
The Kensall-greens go from the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, to the Cemetery.

The course of the Bayswaters* is from Bayswater *via* Oxford-street, Regent-street, and the Strand, to the Bank.

The Bayswater and Kensingtons run from the Bank, *via* Finsbury, and then by the City-road and New-road, down Portland-road, and by Oxford-street and Piccadilly, to Bayswater and Kensington.

The Hammersmiths and Kensingtons* convey their passengers from Hammersmith, by way of Kensington, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, &c., to the Bank.

The Richmonds and Hampton-courts from St. Paul's Churchyard to the two places indicated.

The Putney and Bromptons* run from Putney-bridge, *via* Brompton, &c., to the Bank and the London-bridge Railway Station.

The Chelseas proceed from the Man in the Moon to the Bank, Mile-end-road, and City railway stations.

The Chelsea and Islington observe the route from Sloane-square to the Angel, Islington, travelling along Piccadilly, Regent-street, Portland-road, and the New-road.

The Royal Blues* go from Pimlico, *via* Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly, the Strand, &c., to the Blackwall Railway.

The direction of the Pimlicoes* is through Westminster, Whitehall, Strand, &c., to Whitechapel.

The Marquis of Westminsters* follow the route from the Vauxhall-road, *via* Millbank, Westminster Abbey, the Strand, &c., to the Bank.

The Deptfords go from Gracechurch-street and over London-bridge, and some from Charing-cross over Westminster-bridge, to Deptford.

The route of the Nelsons is from Charing-cross, over Westminster-bridge, and by the New and Old Kent roads to Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich; some go from Gracechurch-street, over London-bridge.

The Shoreditches* pursue the direction of Chelsea, Piccadilly, the Strand, &c., to Shoreditch, their starting place being Battersea-bridge.

The Hackneys and Claptons run from Oxford-street to Clapton-square.

Barber's run from the Bank, and some from Oxford-street to Clapton.

The Blackwalls* run some from Sloane-street to the Decks; and the Bow and Stratfords from different parts of the West-end to their respective destinations.

THAMES STEAMERS, &c.

London to Woolwich—The Waterman Steamers, from the City Pier, Upper Thames-street, London-bridge, every half hour during the day—these boats call at the following piers: Westminster-bridge (Abbey side), Hungerford, Temple, Blackfriars, London bridge, the Tunnel, Lavender Docks, Limehouse, Blackwall and Charlton. Fare 6d.

London to Woolwich—The Woolwich Company's packets from Hungerford, ten minutes before the hours and half hours during the day; and from the London Bridge Wharf (Lower Thames-street), ten minutes past the hours and half hours.

London to Woolwich via Blackwall Railway—Every quarter hour from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fares by railway, including boat, 1st class, 8d. 2nd class 6d.

London to Greenwich via Blackwall Railway—Every quarter hour from 9 a.m. to 8½ p.m. Fares 8d. and 6d. including boat.

London to Gravesend, via Blackwall Railway—Per rail, and Star and Blackwall Company's steamers, daily, at 9.30, and 11 a.m.; 1.30 and *4.30 p.m. Sundays: 9.30, and 11 a.m.; 3.30, and 4.45 p.m. Fares: 1st class and saloon, 1s; 2nd class and fore cabin, 9d. To or from Blackwall—Fore cabin, 6d.; chief cabin, 9d. Gravesend to London, via Blackwall—Per rail and Star and Blackwall Company's Steamers,

daily, at 7.30, *8.30, and 9.30 a.m.; 1, 8, and 5 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 and 8.30 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5 p.m. Fares as above. Passages marked thus * are run direct, not stopping at the intermediate piers.

London to Southend and Sheerness—From London-bridge Wharf, daily, at 9 a.m. Fares to Southend, 3s. 6d. and 3s.; Sheerness, 3s. and 2s. 9d.

London to Margate—From London-bridge Wharf, the Prince of Wales or Royal William, daily, at 10 a.m. Sundays, at 8 a.m. Fares, saloon, 7s.; fore cabin, 6s.; children, 4s.; also, the Herne or City of Canterbury, daily (Sundays excepted) at 11 a.m., calling at Blackwall Pier and North Woolwich. On Saturdays, an extra packet at 3 p.m.

The Thames up River Steamers, belonging to the Iron Steam-boat Company.—Between London-bridge (City-pier) and Chelsea, every ten minutes during the day, calling at the undermentioned piers:—The Shades, Upper Thames-street, Southwark-bridge, Paul's wharf, Blackfriars, the Temple, Adelphi, Hungerford, Westminster, Lambeth-palace, Vauxhall, Nine Elms, Pimlico, Red House, British Flag, Old Swan, Cadogan-pier, and Battersea-bridge, near Cremorne-gardens,—Fares from London bridge to Lambeth-pier, 2d.; beyond, to Chelsea 3d.

Margate to London—The Herne, City of Canterbury, or Father Thames—daily, at 10 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Southend to London—at 5 p.m.

Woolwich to London—every half hour during the day—per the Waterman's and Woolwich Company's steamers.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Brighton, Dover, Croydon, and Greenwich Railway, from London-bridge (Southwark side), or New-cross stations—for Croydon, Tunbridge, Maidstone, Folkestone, Dover, Brighton, Shoreham; and the steamers to Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne, and all parts of Kent and Sussex.

London and South-Western Railway, from Waterloo Bridge-road—for Surrey, Sussex, Hampton Court, Winchester, Southampton, Dorchester, Gosport, Portsmouth; and steamers to Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and Havre, St. Malo, Granville, Exmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Waterford, Cork, Dublin, Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, East Indies, West Indies, and Mexico.

Great Western Railway, from Paddington—for Berks, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Somerset, Devon and Gloucestershire, Windsor, Reading, Oxford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Bridgewater, Taunton and Exeter; and the steamers to Swansea, and South Wales, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, and New York.

London and North-Western Railway, from Euston-square—for Aylesbury, Dunstable, Bedford, Northampton, Peterborough, Stamford, Rugby, Coventry, Leamington, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Lichfield, Stafford, Crewe, Chester, Birkenhead, Conway, Bangor, Holyhead, and Dublin; also to Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, and Montrose; likewise to Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Hull, Darlington, Newcastle, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

Eastern Counties Railway, from Shoreditch—for Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds; also for Ware, Hertford, Bishop-Stortford, Newmarket, Cambridge, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Ely, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Dereham, Lynn; also to Peterborough and Stamford.

Blackwall Railway, from Fenchurch-street and Minories—for Blackwall, Gravesend, Margate, and the Scotch and French steamers.

TAVERNS, DINING-ROOMS, ALE AND STOUT ESTABLISHMENTS, COFFEE-HOUSES.

TAVERNS.—At most of the following taverns an excellent bed and breakfast may be obtained for 2s 6d.:—Albion, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; George and Blue Boar, Holborn; Anderton's, Fleet-street; Blackwall Railway; Cock, back of the Royal Exchange; Hummums, Covent garden; Brett's, Holborn; Colosseum, Portland-road, Regent's park; Bull, Bishops-gate-street; John o' Groat's, Rupert-street, Haymarket; Crown, Pope's Head-alley: Offley's, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; Campbell's, Rood-lane; Rainbow, King-street, Covent-garden; Dick's, Fleet-street; Portugal, Fleet-street: Dickeson's, Strand; Royal Opera, Bow-street, Covent-garden; Evans's Grand Hotel, Covent-garden; Simpson's, Ball-court, Cornhill; Dubourg's, Haymarket; Sherwin's, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Wood's, Furnival's-inn; Garrick's Head, Bow-street.

DINING-ROOMS.—Any one of the following dining-rooms afford excellent accommodation, at moderate charges:—Dolby's, War-dour-street, Soho; Baker's, 'Change-alley, Cornhill; Adelphi, Strand; Dolly's, Queen's Head-court, Paternoster-row; Coal Exchange, Billingsgate; Grasshopper, Gracechurch-street; Bartholomew's, Holborn; Dent's, Upper St. Martin's lane; Charlotte's, Bucklersbury and the Poultry; Gadsby's, Fleet-street; Barton's, King-street, Parliament-street, Westminster; Jackson's, Mark-lane; Grecian, near Temple Bar, Strand; Hancock's, Rupert-street; Salisbury, Strand; Joe's, Finch-lane, Cornhill; Weaver's, Holborn; Kerk's, Oxford-street; Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street; King's Head, Fenchurch-street; Morton's, Paternoster row; Treacher's, Tower-street; Lane's, Oxford-street; Unsworth's, Fish-street-hill; Lamport's, Pantion-street, Haymarket; Leicester's, Holborn.

ALE AND STOUT ESTABLISHMENTS.—Blockey's, in Jermyn-street, St. James's, supplies, perhaps, the best stout sold in London.—At Garrett's American-stores, in Oxford street, excellent ale and stout are sold.—Campbell's, in Beak-street, Regent's-street; and the Cock, near Temple-bar, are also of some note.—The Alton ale-houses sell Crowley's ale, of excellent quality, but seldom surpassed by that of other brewers.

COFFEE-HOUSES.—Hammond's, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square; Baker's, 'Change-alley, Cornhill; Howroyd's, Newgate-street; Barber's, Rupert-street, Haymarket; Hammond's, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street; Chislett's, St. Martin's-le-Grand; Deacon's, Walbrook, Mansion House; Humphreys's, Crown, Holborn; Chapter, Paternoster-row; Kitto's, New-street, Covent-garden; Clifford's Inn, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street; St. Martin's, Ludgate hill; New Exchange, Leadenhall-street; Farrant's, London street, Blackwall Railway; Leopard's, Fenchurch street; Evans's, Bishopsgate-street; Symes's, Fish-street-hill; Geddes's, Bride-lane, Fleet street; Pamphillon's, Brydges street, Covent-garden; Sun, Cannon street, City; Francis's, Fish street hill.

CAB FARES.

[First Column, Birmingham Railway Station; Second, Great Western; Third, London and Brighton; Fourth, London and Blackwall; Fifth, South Western; Sixth, Eastern Counties.]

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Albany, Piccadilly	1	4	1	8	2	4	2	8	1	8	2	8
Bank of England	2	0	3	0	0	8	0	8	1	4	0	8
Bedford-square	0	8	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	2	0
Belgrave-square, Halkin street	2	0	1	8	2	8	2	8	1	8	3	4
Berkeley-square, Berkeley-street	1	4	1	4	2	8	2	4	1	8	3	0
Blackfriars-road, Stamford-street	1	8	3	0	1	0	1	4	0	8	1	4
Blackwall Terminus, London-st.	2	0	3	4	0	8	1	4	1	0
British Museum	0	8	2	0	1	8	1	8	1	0	2	0
Brunswick-square	0	8	2	0	2	0	1	8	1	8	2	0
Bryanstone square	1	4	1	0	3	0	2	8	2	0	3	0
Cavendish-square	1	0	1	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	2	4
Charing Cross	1	4	2	0	1	8	1	8	1	0	2	0
Cheapside	1	8	3	0	0	8	0	8	1	0	1	0
City-road, River-terrace	1	0	2	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	4
Covent Garden Theatre	1	4	2	4	1	8	1	4	0	8	2	0
Drury-lane Theatre, Russell-st.	1	0	2	0	1	8	1	4	0	8	2	0
East India House	2	0	3	4	1	0	0	8	1	4	1	0
Finsbury-square, centre of	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	8	1	8	0	8
Fleet-street	1	4	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Hanover-square	1	4	1	4	2	4	2	4	1	8	2	4
Haymarket	1	4	2	0	2	0	2	4	1	0	2	4
Holborn, Chancery-lane.....	1	4	2	0	1	8	1	4	1	0	1	0
Horse Guards, 105 yds. beyond	1	4	2	4	1	8	1	8	1	0	2	4
Houses of Parliament.....	1	8	2	4	1	4	2	0	0	8	2	4
Islington, Liverpool-road	1	0	2	8	2	0	1	8	2	0	1	4
Knightsbridge, the Barracks ..	2	0	1	8	2	8	2	8	2	0	3	4
Leicester-square	1	4	2	0	2	0	1	8	1	0	2	4
Lincoln's Inn-fields	1	0	2	4	1	4	1	4	1	0	1	8
Ludgate-hill, Old Bailey	1	8	2	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Mansion House, Bank of Eng.	2	0	3	0	0	8	0	8	1	4	1	8
Mint, the St. Catherine's Docks	2	4	3	4	1	0	0	8	1	8	1	4
Newgate-street	1	8	2	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	1	0
Ordnance Office, Pall Mall	1	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	2	4
Oxford-street, Wells-street	1	0	1	8	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Pall Mall, D. of York's Column	1	4	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	4
Piccadilly, Burlington Arcade ..	1	4	1	8	2	4	2	0	1	4	2	8
Post Office, St. Martin's-le-grand	1	8	3	0	1	0	0	8	1	4	1	4
Regent's Park, Colosseum.....	1	8	1	0	3	4	2	4	1	8	4	0
.. Zoological Gardens	1	0	1	8	3	4	3	0	2	8	3	4
St. Paul's Church-yard east ..	1	8	2	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	1	0
Somerset house, Strand.....	1	4	2	4	1	4	1	4	0	8	1	8
Surrey Zoological Gardens.....	2	4	3	0	1	4	1	8	1	4	2	0
Thames Tunnel, North-side ..	3	4	4	4	1	8	1	0	2	4	1	4
Vauxhall bridge, Surrey-side ..	2	4	2	0	1	8	2	4	1	4	2	8
Waterloo-bridge, Surrey side ..	1	4	2	4	1	4	1	8	0	8	1	8
Westminster Abbey, west door..	1	8	2	4	1	8	2	0	0	8	2	4
Whitechapel, Union-street.....	2	4	3	8	1	4	0	8	1	8	1	0

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